

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1970-71



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**EDITED BY
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Poona	Junnar	Junnar	C 3038

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District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and No.
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ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY FOR THE YEAR 1970-71

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report 37 copper-plate grants and 942 inscriptions on stone and other materials were examined by the Epigraphy Branch. Of these, the copper-plates are included in Appendix A. Of the other inscriptions, Appendix B contains 616 items, the majority of which were collected by the members of the technical section of this office. In Appendix C, continued from the previous year, are noticed 147 inscriptions. Appendix D contains 179 Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Appendix E contains the list of negatives of photographs taken during the year.

During this year I visited some places in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore and obtained a number of inscriptions. They include the interesting copper-plate record of *Mahārāja Bhulūṇḍa* (No. A 3), the copper-plate records of the Nawwāb of Jāōra (Nos. A 9-18), etc.

Shri P. R. Srinivasan, Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and copied some interesting inscriptions. Of these, the copper-plate records Nos. A 21 and 35 and the stone inscriptions Nos. B 81, 83 and 613 are noteworthy. Shri K. G. Krishnan, Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Kerala and Mysore and copied a number of inscriptions of which No. B 66 belongs to the Chēras and No. B 76 belongs to the Rulers of Vēṇāḍu. Dr. S. Sankaranarayanan, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and copied a number of inscriptions. They include a few inscriptions of the Chōlas (Nos. B 538, 542, 574 etc.) and an inscription of the Bāṇas (No. B 458). Dr. K. V. Ramesh, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. His collection includes the interesting early Brāhmī inscription (No. B 370), an inscription of the Paramāras (No. B 614) and a number of bronze Jaina image inscriptions from Sirohi. Shri Madhav N. Katti, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist, visited some places in Mysore State. His collection includes a couple of coins of the Śātavāhanas (Nos. B 184-85), and inscriptions of the early Kadambas of Banavāsi (No. B 186) and the Kadambas of Goa (No. B 133). Shri V. S. Subrahmanyam, Epigraphical Assistant, copied some inscriptions from some places in Andhra Pradesh. His collection includes inscriptions of the Kākatīyas (Nos. B 25, 46) and of the Cheraku Chiefs (Nos. B 26-27). Shri C. L. Suri, Epigraphical Assistant, began the village-wise survey of Ajmer Tahsil, Ajmer District, Rajasthan besides visiting a few stray places in the same State. His collection includes inscriptions of the Chāhamānas (No. B 353), the Rāthōds (No. B 284), etc. Shri M. Jayarama Sharma, Epigraphical Assistant, commenced the village-wise survey of Siddapur Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore State besides visiting some other places in North and South Kanara Districts. His collection includes the interesting inscription of the early Kadambas of Banavāsi (No. B 194), inscriptions of the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa (Nos. B 180-81) and inscriptions of the Kadambas of Hāṅgal (Nos. B 168, 170). Shri S. Subramonia Iyer, Epigraphical Assistant, visited Pullar in Maharashtra to copy the early Brāhmī records (Nos. B 112-13). Shri S. S. Ramachandramurthy, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the village-wise survey of the Tadpatri Taluk, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh and was able to secure a number of inscriptions amongst which Nos. B 1 and 4 belong to the Vijayanagara rulers. The epigraphical survey of this Taluk has been completed. Shri B. Sitaraman, Epigraphical Assistant, continued the village-wise survey of Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu.

His collections include inscriptions of the Western Gangas (No. B 502), Hoysaḷas (No. B 486), etc.

Appendices A and B also include items for which original copper-plates or impressions of copper-plate charters or their photographs and impressions of stone inscriptions were received from some circles of the Archaeological Survey of India; from the Directors, Departments of Archaeology, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat; the Director of Museums, Government of Tamil Nadu, Madras; the Assistant Curator, District Museum, Shimoga, Mysore State, the Pratap Museum, Udaipur, Rajasthan; the Bharat Kalā Bhavan, Vārāṇasī, Uttar Pradesh and the District Munsif, Mannārguḍi, Tamil Nadu and from some individuals like Shri N. Lakshminareyan Rao, Government Epigraphist for India (Retired), Kolhapur; Dr. S. N. Nagu, Indore, Shri V. T. Induchudan, Trichūr, Kerala State; Shrimati Durgadevi Kishanpuri, Chaunḍiā, Ajmer District, Rajasthan; Shri Mishri Lal Sarma Parasar, Pushkar, Rajasthan; and Shri M. K. Subrahmanyam, Māttūr, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu. We are thankful to them for sending the epigraphical material.

The inscriptions listed in Appendix D were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur. Of these, the impressions of a few were taken from the Old Collection, one impression each was received from the Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur and the Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Baroda, thirteen impressions from the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore, and photographs of five inscriptions were received from the Superintending Archaeologist, North-Western Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Dehra Dun. The remaining were obtained from some places in Bengal (West), Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Mysore and Tamil Nadu by Dr. Z. A. Desai, Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian inscriptions, in Maharashtra, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh by Shri A. A. Kadiri, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, and in Madhya Pradesh by Shri M. F. Khan, Epigraphical Assistant.

During the year under report, facilities for doing research on epigraphical subjects were, as usual, provided for both Indian scholars and scholars from other countries like Dr. K. L. Janert of Germany, Mrs. Dr. Barbara Stoler Miller of Columbia University, New York, U.S.A. and Mr. Noboru Karashima of Japan.

The important inscriptions of this year's collections are reviewed below :

COPPER-PLATES

CHARTER OF MAHĀRĀJA BHULUNḌA.—No. A 3 is a copper-plate inscription from Indore and is in Sanskrit language and in Southern characters of about the 5th century A.D. It contains two dates, years 38 and 77, of an unspecified era and is issued from Valkhā. It belongs to the reign of *Mahārāja* Bhulunḍa and records the grant of a site for houses, named Rōhyavāhaka, in the Dāsīlakapalli-rāshṭra, on the opposite bank of the Narmadā, to a number of brāhmaṇas, made in the year 38. The record is stated to have been inscribed on the copper-plate in the year 77 on the orders of the king. *Mahārāja* Bhulunḍa is already known from another copper-plate charter from the Indore area in which he is described as *Paramabhāṭṭāraka-pādānuddhyāta* and *Mahārāja* (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XV, p. 291). That charter is dated in the year 107 which is referred to the Gupta era by the editor in which case the date would correspond to 426-27 A.D. If the years 38 and 77 of the present charter are also referred to the same era, the date of making the grant and of writing on the plates would respectively fall in 357-58 A.D. and 396-97 A.D. At any rate *Mahārāja* Bhulunḍa appears to have had a long reign of at least 69 years.

SAINDHAVAS.—No. A 1 is a copper-plate charter originally discovered at Ambalās, Junagadh District and now deposited in the Prabhās Patan Museum, Patan Veraval Tahsil, Junagadh District, Gujarat. It was issued from Kubēranagara, by *Mahārāja* Ahivarman, son of *Mahārāja* *Mahāsēnāpati* Pushyēṇa, a descendant of Jayadratha of the Saindhava family. This charter

is in Sanskrit language and Southern box-headed characters of the 6th-7th centuries A.D. It records a royal grant of two plots of land, designated *bhikṣuṇī-sīmā*, one in Sarppahrada and the other in Udbhēdataḷa, a well called *Punnāma* in Jāmbūḍara, a coconut grove called *Śraṇṇikāpōṭaka* in Kubēranagara and the village Mahipīkhalīnaka to the nunnery situated in the vicinity of Udbhēda, for keeping the *viḥāra* in good repair, for the worship of the Buddha and for the maintenance of the visiting members of the *bhikṣuṇī-saṃgha*.

Mahārāja Ahivarman is known for the first time from the present charter though his father *Mahārāja*, *Mahāsēnāpati* Pushyēṇa is known from the Wala seal (Bhandarkar's List, No. 1862) in which he is mentioned as the son of *Mahārāja* Ahivarman (I). It is obvious from this that Ahivarman (II) of the present charter is named after his grandfather. The charter has been published in the *Journal of the Oriental Institute*, Baroda, Vol. XIX, No. 3, pp. 279-85 and plate.

BHŌJAS.—Nos. A 22 and 23 are two sets of copper-plates issued in the 31st year of the reign of the Bhōja king Prithvīmallavarman. Both are engraved in Southern characters of about the 6th-7th centuries A.D., the writing on No. 23 being very indifferently done and worn out for the most part. The language of both the charters is Sanskrit. While No. 22 is dated in the regnal year 30+1, No. 23 gives the same regnal year in words, the other details of date, viz., Āsvayuja śu. di[10] being common for both the charters. Issued from Prithivīparvata, the charters record grants of land made by the king to the Brāhmaṇa Śivāryya of Kaunḍinya-sagōtra. The indifferently engraved charter (No. 23), though it contains more details in the grant portion of the text, appears to be only another version of No. 22. Both the charters were written by Siridāma of the Ādirahasīyakula, who is mentioned in No. 23 as *patra* Śrīdāmarāhasika and Nidhivara was the executor. Prithvīmallavarman of the present charters is already known to us through two other charters issued in the 1st and 25th years of his reign (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XXXIII, pp. 61-64 and plate). The present charters, therefore, provide us with the latest as yet known date for Prithvīmallavarman's reign.

PARAMĀRAS.—No. A 4 is an incomplete copper-plate inscription, of which only the first plate is available, originally from Dēwās, Dewas District, Madhya Pradesh and now at Indore. It belongs to the reign of *Paramabhāṭṭāraka Mahārājādhirāja Paramēśvara Naravarman* madēva and is dated in Vikrama 1152 (1095 A.D.) and records the grant by the king, of two plots of land, each 20 *niṣarttanas* in extent, in the village at Mālāpuraka situated in Inguṇīpadra-750. The donee was the brāhmaṇa Viśvarūpa, the son of Mahirasvāmin and the grandson of Dhanapāla of Bhāradvāja-gōtra and Bhāradvāja, Āngirasa and Bārhaspatya *prāvaras* and of Āśvalāyana-śākhā. He hailed from Aḍiyalavidāsthāna in the Dakṣiṇāpatha. It is stated that the grant was made, while the king was camping at the village of Vāmatikā, on the occasion of the death anniversary (*sāmvatsarika*) of *Mahārāja* Udayāditya. The king is stated to have taken a holy dip at the confluence of the Rēvā and the Kumvilārā rivers at the time of making the grant.

The present charter is the second copper-plate inscription of Naravarman so far discovered. His Kadambapadraka plates (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX, pp. 105-08 and plates) are dated in Vikrama 1167 (1110 A.D.) while the present grant was issued in 1095 A.D. i.e., 15 years earlier. Since both the latest known date for his predecessor, Lakshmadēva and Naravarman's earliest known date fall in Vikrama 1151, our plates were issued in the early years of his reign. The reference to the death anniversary of *Mahārāja* Udayāditya, the father of Lakshmadēva and Naravarman, in the present grant is interesting. In the Kadambapadraka grant Udayāditya is given the three imperial titles of *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Paramabhāṭṭāraka* and *Paramēśvara*. The location of Aḍiyalavidāsthāna, which is stated to be in Dakṣiṇāpatha and from where the donee is stated to have hailed, is not known.

KALACHURIS (HAIHAYAS) OF TRIPURI.—No. A 21 is a copper-plate charter originally from Barhi, Murwara Tahsil, Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh, now in the possession of the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Dated in the (Kalachuri)

year 828 (=1077 A.D.), it belongs to the reign of *Paramabhattāraka*, *Mahārājādhirāja*, *Paramēśvara*, *Parama-māhēśvara*, *Trikaliṅgādhipati* Yaśaḥkarnadēva who is further described as *Śrī Vāmadēva-pādānuḍhyātaḥ*. The charter mentions, in the genealogical account, Yuvarāja II, Kōkalla II, Gāṅgēya Vikramāditya and Yaśaḥkarna's parents Karna and Avalladēvi of the Hūna lineage. It records the grant, made by the king, of Khayarigrāma in [Dā]halēmkanāḍa-pattala to the brāhmaṇa *Rāṇaka* Āmanasarmman, son of *Rāṇaka* Dāṅga and grandson of *Rāṇaka* Āli, belonging to the Gargga-gōtra with five *pravaras*. It is stated that the king made the grant on the occasion of the lunar eclipse, after having taken a bath, according to rules, at the Daśāśvamēdhaghaṭṭa at Vārāṇasī. It is also stated that the gift was intended for the increase of the religious merit and fame of the king and his parents.

The present charter is the third of the reign of Yaśaḥkarna so far discovered, his other two charters, one (Bhandarkar's List No. 1227) from Khairāh and the other (*ibid.*, No. 1228) from Jubbulpore, being dated in the (Kalachuri) year 823 and 829 respectively.

VIJAYANAGARA.—No. A 35 is a copper-plate inscription originally from Maṅganallūr, Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu and now deposited in the Government Museum, Madras. Written in very faulty Sanskrit and Telugu languages and Nandi-Nāgarī characters, the charter is dated Śakā 1347 (expressed by the chronogram *Sail-ābhi-guṇa-bhū*), Parābhava, Chaitra śu. 12, Monday, the details of date being irregular. It belongs to the reign of Dēvarāya II ruling from the capital city of Vijayanagara which is described as surrounded by the Tuṅgabhadra. It registers a grant, made by the king, of the village of Maṅganalūr (*s.a.* modern Maṅganallūr, the findspot of the charter) after renaming it as Dēvarāyapura to a certain ascetic whose name is spelt Imdriyagiri in the Sanskrit part and Imdragiri in the Telugu part of the text. The gift village itself is spelt in three different ways as Mavalūru, Maṅganalūru and Maṅganelūru and is stated to be situated in Vēṅṇakōṭaka in Paḍaviḍu-rājya. The king is stated to have made the grant in the presence of the god Virūpāksha at the holy place called Bhāskara-kshētra.

GUHILŌTS.—No. A 29 in local dialect mixed with corrupt Sanskrit and Nāgarī characters is a charter from Pushkar, Ajmer Tahsil and District, Rajasthan. Dated Vikrama 1567 (1510 A.D.) it refers itself to the reign of the Guhilōt king Saṁgrāmasaṅgha. It registers the royal grant of two villages called Pāsēli and Tilōrū to the Varāha temple at Pukara-tīrtha (*i.e.* Pushkar). The gift villages Pāsēli and Tilōrū can be identified with the modern villages of Bāsēli and Tilōrā, situated at a distance of about 2 and 4 miles from Pushkar respectively. This charter is not only one of the very few inscriptions belonging to the reign of Saṁgrāmasiṅgha but also the earliest epigraph of the king belonging as it does to the second year of his reign (1509-28 A.D.).

RĀTHŌDS.—No. A 28 is a charter from Chaundiā, Ajmer Tahsil and District, Rajasthan belonging to the reign of the Rāthōḍ ruler Vijayasīṅgha. Dated Vikrama 1825 (1768 A.D.) and issued from Takhatagaḍha in Jōdhapura, this copper plate inscription, in local dialect and Nāgarī characters, records the grant made by *Maḥarājakaṁvara* Phatēsīṅgha of the Chāmvaṁḍiyā village in Ajmer to Gusāmi Rāmapurī.

NAWWĀBS OF JĀŌRA.—Nos. A 9-18 are ten copper plate inscriptions now in the possession of Dr. S. N. Nagu, Indore. Ranging in date from Vikrama 1917 to 1921, they record grants of land to different individuals by Ghāus Muhammad Khān, the Nawwāb of Jāōra, who was probably ruling from his headquarters at Gulsanābāda *alias* Jāvarā.

MISCELLANEOUS.—No. A 27 from Chaundiā, Ajmer District, Rajasthan is not dated; neither does it refer to the rule of any king. This copper-plate inscription in local dialect and late Nāgarī characters seems to record that a certain *Thā* (*Thākura*) Pramapuḍi entrusted the right to worship in the temple of the god Varāha to Gusāmi Harisighāsna Bhāratī. It also refers

to the king Prathīrāja, who is stated to have arranged for the worship in the above-mentioned temple in Vikrama 1211 (1155 A.D.).

I SCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

SĀTAVĀHANAS.—Nos. B 184 and 185 are coins from Banavāsi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore State. The Prakrit legends in Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century A.D. on both the coins are incomplete. The first reads ... *puta* and the second *Yaña-Sāta*. As can be judged on the basis of the legends and the other features of the coins *viz.*, elephant on the obverse and the *Ujjain* symbol on the reverse, the king to whom the first coin belongs, was either Vāsishthīputra-Pulūmāvi or Gautamīputra-Yajña-śrī-Sātakarni and that of the second Gautamīputra-Yajña-śrī-Sātakarni (vide, E.J. Rapson, *A Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum—Coins of the Andhra Dynasty* etc., plate VII, No. 166 and M. Ramarao, *A. P. Govt. Museum Series*, No. 2, pp. 17-18 and 21). This is the first time that the coins of this dynasty have come to light in Banavāsi, though it was known earlier that the kings of this dynasty held sway over this area also. (Vide, E.J. Rapson, *op. cit.*, Intro., pp. xxxviii-xxxix and xii-xiii).

IKSHVĀKUS.—The fragmentary pillar inscription (No. B 24) from Kēsānupalle, Palnad Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh, in Prakrit and in Brāhmī characters of about the 3rd century A.D., refers itself to the reign of [Vāsi]thīputa siri-Chantamūla, evidently identical with Chantamūla I, the founder of the Ikshvāku dynasty of Vijayapurī. It is dated the 1st day of the first fortnight of the Hēmantā season in the 13th regnal year of the king. It is the second inscription so far known of this monarch and supplies his latest regnal year, the other record being the pillar inscription from Reṇṭāla, Guntur District, dated in the 5th year of the king (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX XVII, pp. 29 ff. and plate). The present epigraph records that two merchant brothers named Mahachada and Chula... who were the sons of the trader Budhi and his wife Haṁghā, set up the pillar under review called Budhi, obviously after the donors' father. The building to which the pillar belonged is stated to be located in the Nidigila and to be a *maṇḍāpikāra* of the Bahusutiyas, *i.e.*, a sub-division of the Buddhists of the Gōkulika sect of the Mahāsāṁghika school mentioned also in some of the inscriptions from Nāgārjunakoṇḍa (see *Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XX, pp. 24, 31). For other early inscriptions from Kēsānupalle, see *A. R. Ep.*, 1968-69, Nos. B 31-42.

EARLY KADAMBAS OF BANAVĀSI.—No. B 186 from Banavāsi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore State is engraved on the four sides of a pillar which is partly damaged and broken at its top. The record, in Sanskrit language and in Southern alphabet of the box-headed variety of the fifth century A.D., does not furnish any date. The inscription starts with the praise of Viṣṇu and after giving some details of the dynasty (already known), mentions Kākusthavarman, his son Śāntivarman and (the latter's son) Mrigēśa (*i.e.*, Mrigēśavarman) who is extolled by the record. Immediately after the praise of this king, there is a reference to the Pallava army and the taking away of the glory of the Pallava monarch (name lost) who was the ruler of Kāñchī. This indicates that Mrigēśavarman had conquered the Pallavas in some battle.

No. B 194 is an inscription in Sanskrit language and in box-headed characters of the Southern alphabet of about the fifth century A.D. engraved on four sides of a stone pillar found at Guḍnāpur, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore State. The text is partly in verse and partly in prose. It commences with an invocation to Manmatha *i.e.*, the god of Love and mentions Vīraśarman as the first member of the Kadamba family. It may be noted here that, according to the Tālagunda inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. VIII, pp. 24-36), Mayūraśarman proceeded to Kāñchī in the company of his *guru* Vīraśarman. He was proficient in the Vēdas and was the best among the brāhmaṇas. Vīraśarman's eldest son was Bandhushēṇa who is stated to have adopted the profession of the Kshatriyas. This Bandhushēṇa's son was Mayūravarmā referred to as Mayūraśarman in the famous Tālagunda pillar inscription (*ibid.*). Mayūravarmā is described in the present epigraph as learned in the Vēdas and Vēdāṅgas and as having been appointed on the throne by Skanda (Tridaśa-sēnāni). The record then mentions Mayūravarmā's

successors viz. Kaṅgavarman, his son Bhagīratha, his son Raghu whose younger brother was Kākusthavarman. Kākusthavarman's son was Śāntivarman, his son Mrigēśavarman and his son was Ravivarman to whose reign the epigraph belongs. Ravivarman is stated in the record to have subdued the Gaṅgas, Punnāṭas, Koṅgāḷvas, Pāṇdyas and Ālupas. This epigraph contains the earliest clear reference to the Ālupas known so far.

The inscription states that Ravivarman constructed a temple for the god of Love (Manmatha) and inaugurated the festival of this god in the month of *Madhu* i.e., Chaitra. The record enjoins that this festival should be conducted in this month every year and, if this is not possible, in the month of Vaiśākha (*Mādhava*) or whenever convenient.

Temples constructed in honour of Manmatha are very rare not only in Karnāṭaka but also in other parts of India, particularly in the early period of Indian history and, therefore, the reference to the construction of this temple in the present epigraph is of great importance.

The inscription further states that the king Ravivarman made provision for the worship and other services in this temple, by way of grants of villages, irrigated lands, construction of tanks, etc. He purchased nine *brahmadēya* holdings and granted them to the temple. One of the tanks constructed is called Guḍḍa-taḍāga, which is apparently the present lake at the Guḍṇāpur village where the record has been found.

ĀLUPAS.—No. B 114 is an inscription in Kannāḍa language and characters of the 7th century A.D. engraved on a slab set up near the verandah of the Śrīṅgēśvara temple at Kigga, Sringeri Taluk, Chikmagalur District, Mysore State. It records the confirmation of the exemption from all imposts on the lands belonging to the deity at Kilgāna (i.e. modern Kigga) by Ālurasar *alias* Guṇasāgara, his queen (*Mahādēvi*) and their son Chitravāhana when Kundavarmarasa was holding the office of headman (*mudime*). (Contra, *Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VI, Koppe 38 where *mudime* has been read as *mudime* and taken to refer to the death of Kundavarmarasa).

BĀNAS.—The fragmentary Tamil inscription No. B 458 from Rāma-kṛṣṇarājupēṭ, Tiruttani Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu, refers to the reign of the Bāna king Vijayāditya Vānarāyar. The characters of the record are similar to that of the Guḍimallam inscriptions of the same ruler dated in Śaka 820 and 827 (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XI, plate facing page 228). During the period to which our record belongs (viz. first quarter of 10th century A.D.), both Vijayāditya II and Vijayāditya III of the Bāna dynasty were ruling (cf. K.A.N. Sastri, *The Cōlas*, Vol. I, p. 151) and therefore the king of the present epigraph may be identical with either of them.

WESTERN GAṅGAS.—No. B 509 from Māchināyakanapalli, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu, is a hero-stone inscription in Kannāḍa language and characters of about the 9th century. It belongs to the reign of Śivamāra and introduces Baydumba Rāmarājarāśar who is stated to have conducted a cattle raid. Śivamāra is evidently the well-known Gaṅga king Śivamāra II (A.D. 788-814). Baydumba Rāmarājarāśar was perhaps a subordinate of the Gaṅga king, though the record does not describe him as such. Another hero-stone inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1969-70, No. B 3) in Telugu language and characters of about the 9th century from Indukūrupalle in Cuddapah District, Andhra Pradesh refers to the rule of a Rāma-mahārāja. It has been surmised on the basis of the provenance of that epigraph that Rāma-mahārāja was perhaps a Vaidumba (*ibid.*, Intro., p. 8). It is not unlikely that Baydumba Rāmarājarāśar of the present record is identical with Rāma-mahārāja of the Indukurupalle record.

CHŌLAS.—No. B 574 engraved on a stray stone now preserved in the Bṛhadiśvara temple at Thaṅjāvūr in Tamil Nadu is dated in the 4th year of the reign of the Parakēsarivarman 'who took the head of Pāṇdyas'. The king is well-known as Chōla Āditya II who ruled towards the end of the third quarter of the tenth century. It seems to record the investigation (*ārāchchi*) by Parāntaka-mūvēndavēḷāṇ into the affairs of the deity Talikkūḷa-dēvar and

states that a sum of 12 *kāṣu* endowed by Pichchan Vikkiramābarani, a maid-servant residing at Ponnamaraiyar-angādi was entrusted to Nāgarāṣan Tiruvaḍigal of the same *angādi* in the 11th year in the reign of a Rājakēsarivarman, for maintaining a perpetual lamp. The Rājakēsarivarman in whose reign the endowment was made is apparently identical with Sundaraśōla Parāntaka, a Rājakēsari, with whom his son Āditya II ruled jointly. Parāntaka-mūvēnda-vēlaṇ, the officer mentioned in this inscription, is evidently identical with Kōyil Mayilai *alias* Parāntaka-mūvēndavēlaṇ figuring in three inscriptions of Āditya II, two of which (*A. R. Ep.*, 1911, Nos. 230 and 233) from Kumbhakōnam are dated in the 3rd year of the king, the third (*ibid.*, 1907, No. 214) from Tiruviḍaimarudūr being dated in the 4th year. Talikkula-dēvar the name of the deity, is interesting since it is the only reference in epigraphy to an early temple at Thaṇjāvūr (Taṇjaṭ-Talikkulam) solemnized as a *vaipputtalam* in the hymns of *Tēvāram* (Appar-*Tiruvēlimilalai-51-tir. ttinḍakam* verse No. 8).

It is a matter of pity that stones bearing many interesting and beautifully engraved inscriptions of the Chōlas have been cut into pieces and mutilated beyond recognition and have been used to construct the *gōpura* of the Kōlundīśvarasvāmi temple at Kōttūr, Mannargudi Taluk, Thanjavur District. One of the six fragments forming one inscription (No. B 538) records a grant made by the queen (*nambirāṭṭiyār*) Pañchavaṇ-Mahādēvi while another fragment refers to the fact that the queen came to know about the bankruptcy of the treasury of a temple. Another inscription (No. B 542) refers to the affairs of the temple of Pañchavaṇ-Mahādēvi-Īśvaram, obviously named after the said queen and speaks of Śrī Uttamaśōla in that connection. It is possible that these two inscriptions belong to the reign of Uttamaśōla. Further, an inscription from Sembiyanmādēvi in Thanjavur District (*SII.*, Vol. XIX, No. 382), dated in the reign of Uttamaśōla, records a gift by his queen Pañchavaṇ-Mahādēvi who is evidently identical with her namesake mentioned in No. B 538.

A damaged record (No. B 572) engraved on the inner *gōpura* known as *Rājārāja-gōpura* in the Brihadiśvara temple, Thaṇjāvūr describes, the exploits of Rājārāja I in verse. It endows the king with the title *Naratuṅgaṇ*, describes how the vanquished kings of Malai-nāḍu (*Malai-maṇṇar*) bowed to the victorious Chōla, and gives a picture of the plight of the queens of the defeated Kēraḷa king.

No. B 602 from the Bālasubrahmanya temple at Kaṇṇanūr, Tirumayam Taluk, Tiruchchirappalli District, Tamil Nadu, is probably the earliest and the only Chōla epigraph from the temple otherwise containing Pāṇḍya inscriptions. It is partly built in and is engraved in characters assignable to about the 11th century. It belongs to the reign of a Rājakēsarivarman and seems to record a grant of land to the deity Subrahmanya of the temple.

No. B 566 from the Brahmapurīśvara temple at Enkan, Nannilam taluk, Thanjavur District, is dated in the 12th regnal year of Vikrama-chōla. It seems to record a list of lands described as *ūrkiḷ-iraiyili* up to the 40th regnal year of Periyadēvar Kulōttuṅga-chōla that had been in the enjoyment of the deities Tiruviṇṣāruḍaiya-mahādēvar, Piramēsvaram (Brahmīśvaram)-uḍaiya-mahādēvar and *Ālvār* Śrī Varāhadēvar in the temple of the former deity, in the village called Inṅa (*i.e.* modern Enkan) *alias* Pavitramānikka-chaturvēdimāṅgalam in Inṅa-nāḍu, a sub-division of the Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaḷanāḍu. The reference to the shrine of the Vaishṇava deity Śrīvarāha in a Śiva temple is interesting (vide *SII.*, Vol. XVII, Intro., p. iii, and foot-note 1).

CHĀLUKYAS OF KALYĀṆA.—Two inscriptions (Nos. B 180 and 181) copied from Tamaḍi Kallāla, Siddapur Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore State belong to the reign of Sēmēśvara II. (Cf. *Summaries of Inscriptions* (1943-44 to 1949-50), Dharwar, Introduction pp. 2-3; Nos. 3 and 4). Of these, No. 180, dated in Śaka 993 (A.D. 1071), describes the battle fought by Kīrttivarmanmādēva and his younger brother Chātṭayyadēva of the Kadamba family, when the fort of Banavāsi was attacked by Udayāditya with 12 *sāmantas* at the instance of the king. Udayāditya may be identified with the Gaṅga chief of that name who is referred to in an undated inscription from Beḷagāmi, Shikaripur Taluk, Shimoga District (*Ep. Carn.*, 1DGA/72).

Vol. VII, SK. 109) as governing Gaṅgavāḍi, Banavāsi-12000 and Sāntalige-1000 as a feudatory of Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II). No. B 181, dated in Śaka 994 (1072 A.D.), refers to the rule of both Chaṭṭayyadēva and his younger brother Tailapadēva over Banavāsi-12000 and the death of a hero in a battle at Sirise when Chaṭṭayya was attacked. It may be noted that Kirttivarma, the elder brother of Chaṭṭayya, is not referred to in this record. It is not unlikely that the attack on Chaṭṭayya was but a continuation of the fight, mentioned in the other record which is dated in the year (Śaka 993) previous to that of this record, in which Chaṭṭayya's brother Tailapadēva also seems to have participated on behalf of his elder brother (contra, *Journ. Karn. Uni. Soc. Sc.*, Vol. III, pp. 108-09).

KADAMBAS OF GOA.—No. B 133 from Muttagi, Kalghatgi Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore State is engraved on a slab set up in front of the Rāmalīṅgēśvara temple outside the village. The record, engraved in characters of about the 12th century, refers itself to the reign of Jayakēśi and is dated in the regnal year 42, Chitrabhānu, Māgha Pūṇami, Sunday, Vyatipāta, Sankramaṇa and lunar eclipse. The details of the date are irregular. On grounds of palaeography Jayakēśi may be considered to be identical with the second king of that name who is so far known to have ruled from 1104 to 1147-48 A. D. (*Kadambakula*, p. 167). But Chitrabhānu fell only in 1162 A. D., which, when equated with his 42nd regnal year, as the inscription states, will show that his reign began in 1120 A. D. This anomaly will have to be reconciled only in the light of further evidence. Jayakēśi is also described in the present record as Śivachitta-Vīra-Jayakēśi. It is known that his son Permaḍi was also known as Śivachitta.

KADAMBAS OF HANĠAL.—Several hero-stone inscriptions copied during this year from Siddapur Taluk, North Kanara District, refer to the reign of the later Kadambas who ruled from Banavāsi and Hānuṅgal. Most of them are damaged or worn out due to their exposure to the weather. Among them some are worth mentioning, for, they reveal interesting information. Nos. B 180 and 181 from Tēmaḍi-Kallāla have already been discussed above. No. B 169 from Koḍkani dated Śaka 1039 (1117 A. D.) belongs to the reign of *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Parikantadēva who bears the epithet of *Banavāsipuravīrādhiśvara*, *Īśvaradēvalabdhavaraprasāda*, *Rudrāvatāra*, etc. Another inscription, No. B 170, slightly damaged, from the same place, dated Śaka 1... , Manmatha, Kārttika, belongs to the reign of the same chief. The cyclic year falls 2 years earlier, i.e. in Śaka 1037=1115 A. D., to the date of the previous record. The earliest reference to Parikantadēva is found in the inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1950-51, No. B 63) from Hirēkāṅgi, Haṅgal Taluk, Dharwar District, dated in Śaka 993 (A. D. 1072). It states that he was governing Banavāsi-12000 and Hānuṅgal-500 under Chālukya Sōmēśvara II. The present record shows that he continued to rule upto 1117 A. D. No. B 168 from Kānsūr, dated in Kali 428 [2] (1181 A. D.) mentions *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kirttidēva ruling over Banavāsi-12000 and Hānuṅgal-500 from his *nelevidu* Gutti. No. B 174 from Mūgadūr refers to the reign of the same chief administering over Banavāsi-12000 and Hānuṅgal-500. It records the death of a hero named Kanna-gāvūṇḍa in a cattle-raid at Mūgadūr in Kiriya-Māhālige by Jagadēva. The raid seems to have been carried out by the latter on his retreat when he was attacked at Eleanagile by *maṇḍalika* Barmmarasa, the subordinate of Kirttidēva, accompanied by 12 officers (*manneya*). Barmmarasa is stated to be in charge of all administration (*samasta-rājyabhāra-nirūpita*). The cattle-raid is stated to have taken place in Subhānu, the 16th regnal year of *Rāyamurāri* Sōvidēva. An inscription from Kambalakoppa, Sagar Taluk, Shimoga District (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. VIII, Sagar No. 28), dated in Śaka 1083 (1161 A. D.), mentions the Sāntara king Jagadēvarasa as governing Sāntalige-1000 and Banavāsi-12000 under Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III) while another inscription from Korakōḍu, Sorab Taluk, Shimoga District (*ibid.*, Vol. VIII, Sorab No. 177), dated Śaka 1087 (for 1085), Subhānu, Bhādrapada ba. 8, Saturday, corresponding to 1163 A. D., August 24, refers to an attack against Jagadēvarasa by *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kirttidēvarasa, *Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Ekkalarasa and *maṇḍalika* Bammaṇa. The cyclic year Subhānu corresponding with the 16th regnal year of *Rāyamurāri* Sōvidēva, in all probability will be the same year as discussed in the inscription from Korakōḍu and Sōvidēva of the present record may be identified with Sōvidēva, a Kadamba chief ruling

from Nāgara-khaṇḍa in Śaka 1088 i. e., 1166 A. D. (*ibid.*, Vol. VII, Shikarpur No. 277), who might have taken part in the fight. Further the inscription reveals the practice of worshipping hero-stones and refers to a gift of land made to *Sihānavartti* Boppayajiya for carrying out the worship and offerings to the stone erected in memory of the hero, Kanna-gāvunḍa.

HOYSAḶAS.— No. B 146 from Rāmapaṭṇa, Hunsur Taluk, Mysore District, belonging to the reign of Bittiḡa (i. e. Viṣṇuvardhana) and dated Śaka 1047, Krōdhi, Jyēshṭha ba 1, Mūla, Sunday corresponding to 1124 A. D., May 30, Friday (not Sunday), states that Chaṭṭimayya (*alias* Chaṭṭarāja *alias* Chaṭṭa), son of Māra and grandson of Śivarāja of Gaṅg-ānvaya, was the *mahāpradhāna* of the king. Chāvāna (*alias* Chāmarāja *alias* Chāva) is mentioned as the younger brother of Chaṭṭimayya. Chaṭṭa is also referred to as *sandhivigrahi* and *daṇḍanāyaka* and as the *mūlasiambha* of the Hoysaḷa kingdom. All these indicate the important role of Chaṭṭa in the establishment and strengthening of the Hoysaḷa rule. The family name *Gaṅgānvaya* and the name of Chaṭṭa's father Māra indicate that they belonged to the family of the Western Gaṅgas, though their actual place in that lineage cannot be ascertained in the present state of our knowledge.

No. B 486 in Tamil, engraved on a rock-boulder near the Venkaṭaramana temple on a hillock to the east of Hosur town, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu, is an interesting epigraph since it reveals the importance of Hosur, called Śevīdapāḍi in the inscription, as a Jaina centre in mediaeval times. It is dated in Śaka 1049 (1128 A. D.) and refers to the reign of Viṣṇuvardhana. It records the grant of dry and wet lands, by purchase, together with income from taxes in the village [Ilā]ndai *alias* Chitramēlinallūr as *dēvadīna* to the Jaina temple called Pārisva-jinālaya at Śevīdapāḍi, in the southern subdivision (*tenkūru*) of Muraṣu-nādu by *daṇḍanāyaka* Gaṅgippayyan, his son *daṇḍanāyaka* Echchimayyan, and *daṇḍanāyaka* Kettāṇḍiyār for the gift of food (*āhārādāna*) and maintenance of the temple. The temple is stated to have been built by Gaṅgippayyan, the first of the three donors mentioned above, who is described as the son of Śrī Bhūchandra-Siddhanandīdēvar. The donors are said to have appointed Va[su]pūjya-paṇḍitar as the *tānapati* (*sthānapati*) of this *vasadī*. Endowing to provide for gift of food (*āhārādāna*) in Jaina temples seems to be a common practice in mediaeval times (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1940, No. B 229; 1941, No. B 3 etc.).

Nos. B 483 and 461 in Tamil, copied from Hosur Taluk in the same District, provide additional information (cf. *A. R. Ep.*, 1969-70, Introduction) on Pūrvādhirājar chiefs, a family of Hoysaḷa feudatories who held sway around Hosur and rose to prominence in Rāmanātha's reign. No. B 483 from Chūdāpuam, dated Śaka 1179, Naḷa, Tai (1257 A. D.), records grants of lands by Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvādhirājar *alias* Dharmattālvār, to two deities and brāhmaṇas. The chief is perhaps identical with his namesake Dharmattālvār who is stated to be the son of Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvādhirājar Atti-ālvār mentioned in a record from Hosur (*ibid.*, No. B 261) dated Śaka 1183 (1261-62 A. D.). The name Pūrvādarājar Śivapādaśēkharapperumāl *alias* Dharmattālvār mentioned in an inscription from Hosur (*ibid.*, No. B 262), dated Śaka 1193, appears to be the full name of this chief. No. B 461 dated Śaka 1197 (1275 A. D.) from Alasādanapalle records a gift of lands together with income from levies such as *adimaich-chārigai* and *kudiraich-chārigai* to god Tirumalaiyisvaramuḍaiyanāyinar in Amudamānagaram by *mahāmandalēśvaran* Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvādarājar Dharmattālvār who is no doubt identical with the same chief. Thus it appears that Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvādhirājar Śivapādaśēkharapperumāl *alias* Dharmattālvār ruled this area as a Hoysaḷa feudatory from Śaka 1179 to Śaka 1197. No. B 474 from Bērikai, in characters of about the 13th century, records the tax-free grant of the village [Pakkamā]rālvānpaḷli along with the tanks Nuḷamba-samudram and Mācha[-samudram]. Though some details are lost in the built-in portion of the record, still we learn about Gaṅgān[dai. . .] who was the younger brother of *mahāmandalēśvara* Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvādhirājar Attimallan Dharmattālvār and about certain levies viz., *adimaich-chārigai* and *kudiraich-chārigai*. The name of this younger brother may be restored fully as Gaṅgāndaināyan from the name of a brāhmaṇa settlement called Gaṅgāndaināyan-[agaram] occurring in No. B 463 from Attisandiram, which was evidently named after him. The relationship between these two

brothers and the other chiefs of this family is not clear. The references to the levy called *aḍimaich-chārigai* is interesting as it appears to indicate the practice of slave trade.

The Pūrvādhirājar chiefs, like their overlords and especially Rāmanātha, were devout Śaivites and great benefactors of Śiva temples and monasteries as evidenced by their records. That a Śaiva monastery flourished under them at Hosur is learnt from three records. No. B 487 refers to a *maṭha* set up for the Kōvaṇavar, an order of Śaiva mendicants who were so called perhaps owing to their wearing only a loin cloth around their waist, at Sevidapāḍi. These chieftains also seem to have caused several tanks to be built in the Hosur area. The records give the names of some of the tanks such as Atti-samudram (No. B 463) and Dharmatta-puttēri (No. B 490) which show that they were so named after the builders themselves. No. B 488 from the Kōḍaṇḍarāmasvāmi temple at Hosur, in Tamil characters of about the 13th century, records some benefaction for worship and offerings to the deity Nāyaṇār Pūrvādhirājīśvaramuḍaiyār by one Śiva-panḍitar. In the *sanctum sanctorum* of the temple there are now the images of Kōḍaṇḍarāma, Sītā and Lakshmaṇa which were, according to local tradition, brought some decades back from a nearby village called Kōṭṭai. Apparently this temple was originally dedicated to Śiva and, as the inscriptional evidence shows, it seems to have been built by a Pūrvādhirājar whose identity is not disclosed.

No. B 507 on a slab from Kūstanapalle, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, is in Tamil characters of about the 13th century. It records the gift of the village [Kurava]śāttanpalli in Māsandi-nāḍu inclusive of the income from *siddhāya* tax to Mudaliyār [Peri]yaperumāl-mudaliyār of the Lakshādhyaḍimudaliyār *santāna*, the pontiff of Rāmanāthadēvar, at the request of Rājarāja-kaṇṇaka-mahārāja Vēttayir-Chokkan. The last mentioned chief, obviously hailing from Kēlukāḍa, also figures in a few Tamil inscriptions from Bangalore District (*Ep. Carn.*, Vol. IX, Bn. 43, 85b, 98-100, 114) and also from Hosur (*A. R. Ep.*, 1969-70, No. B 287), as a feudatory of king Rāmanātha.

No. B 478 in Tamil characters of the 13th century from Bērikai, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, refers to Śingarayyar as the preceptor (*gurukkal*) of Perumāl Kulaśēkharadēvar and records the gift of income from some levies on the settlement around the temple (*tirumadaivilāgam*) for buildings and maintenance to god Tiruvattīśvaramuḍaiyār of Verkayam in Māsandi-nāḍu by himself, his son Sōmaṇādēvar *alias* Chellappillai Siddhakumārar and others, described as *rāyasiddhargal* roaming about in various *maṇḍalas*, for the welfare of Vira-Vallāḍadēvar. The identity of Perumāl Kulaśēkharadēvar is not clear. If he is the famous Pāṇḍya king of that name who ascended the throne in A. D. 1268, it is possible that the *rāyasiddhargal* commanded the respect of both the Hoysala and the Pāṇḍya kings.

No. B 479 also from Bērikai is in Tamil and is dated Kali 4421, Śaka 1242, Raudra, Tai 6, [śū.], Tiruvōnam, Wednesday. The details of the date may be equated to A. D. 1320, December 31. It records the gift of Verkayam *alias* Kāṭṭa-samudram in Māsandi-nāḍu excluding the *dēvadānam* and *tiruvīḍaiyāttam* lands, to brāhmaṇas by Sēmaṇāyakkaraḍaiya[n], son of Allappanāyakar, the *mahāsāmantargal* of Śaṅkaram for the merit of Vira-Vallāḍadēvar, evidently Ballāḷa III. This indicates that the Śaṅkaram chiefs were entrusted with the administrative control of the areas bordering Hosur in the first quarter of the fourteenth century.

CHĒRAS.—No. B 66 engraved on a slab now preserved in the Krishnapuram Palace Museum at Kāyankulam in Alleppey District in Kerala State is from Vennāyūr in Malappuram District in the same state. It is in Tamil language and in Vaṭṭeluttu characters of about the 12th century A. D. The name of the king which reads [Ā]..... varmar-tiruvaḍi cannot however be fully restored due to the damage in the stone. Yet the period and the provenance suggest that the inscription belongs to the Chēras of the medieval period who ruled in these parts of Kerala. The inscription introduces two new royal personages, evidently belonging to two different families, bearing the names Pāttiva (Pārthiva)-Kōyiladhikārigal and Irāmaṇ Chēdiṇṇar-tiruvaḍi. The latter is stated to have made a gift of land to provide for worship to the *dēvar*

at Vennāyūr. The word Chēdin̄nar is interesting. It seems to suggest some connection with Jayatuṅga-nāḍu, a well-known royal family of which place flourished in Kollam 614 (A. D. 1438) (cf. *T. A. S.*, Vol. I, p. 299 where the form *Chēduṅga-nāḍu* occurs).

RULERS OF VĒNĀDU.—No. B 76 from Trivandrum in Kerala State is engraved on a stone pillar in two pieces lying in the *prākāra* in the Śrīvarāha temple. It is in Tamil language and Vaṭṭeluttu characters of about the 13th century. It refers to [Iravi]-Kēraḷavarma-tiruvāḍi and records some provision made for flower-garlands, priest, food-offerings, etc. Other details are not clear since the inscription is indistinctly engraved. Iravi-Kēraḷavarma-tiruvāḍi is perhaps identical with Vira-Kēraḷavarman who is known to have ruled from Kollam 392 to 412 (*ibid.*, Vol. VI, p. 63).

PĀṆDYAS.—Two stones, bearing the inscriptions Nos. B 521 and 522 with the fish emblems of the Pāṇdyas below, are found facing one another and set up on either side of the road in the village Kōśālai, Tiruvannamalai Taluk, North Arcot District. The road is now known as *giri pradakṣhiṇam* road as it goes around the Tiruvannāmalai Hill. It has, on eight spots of its sides, the temples of *Indralīṅgam*, *Agnilīṅgam* etc., following the eight directions. The stones in question are near the *Vāyulīṅgam* temple i. e., the 6th in the series. The inscriptions are in characters of the about 13th century and refer to the 6th division of the road called *Vikramapāṇḍyaṅ-tiruvīḍi*, probably as beginning from the spot. It seems that in olden days the present road bore that name after the Pāṇḍya king Vikramapāṇḍya who probably laid it and that it was divided into eight divisions.

KĀKATĪYAS.—No. B 46 from Pānugallu in Nalgonda Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh, in Telugu language and characters, belongs to the reign of Kākatīya Rudra (A.D. 1260-1291). It records a gift of 4 *maṇḍurū* of wet land irrigated by Odayāditya-samudramu and 20 *maṇḍurū* of dry land to the deity Abhinava-Śōmanātha by *Tantrapālu* Mallināyaka. The big tank Odayāditya-samudram apparently owes its origin to Udayāditya. This chief may be identified with Odaya who was a contemporary of Prōla II, the father and predecessor of Pratāpa-Rudra. The Hanumakōṇḍa inscription (*Ind. Ant.*, Vol. XI, pp. 9 ff. and plate; *Hyd. Arch. Series*, No. 13, No. 3, pp. 8-12) of this Rudra, dated in Śaka 1084 (1163 A. D.), describes his predecessor Prōla to have robbed Gōvindarāja, whose identity is not disclosed, of his territory and to have presented it to Odaya. Another inscription from Pānūṅgal (*Hyd. Arch. Series*, No. 13, No. 36) dated Śaka 1046 (1124 A. D.), records the creation of an *agrahāra* called Chōḍa-Bhīma-Nārayanapura by Mailāmbikā for the merit of her son Bhīma. The record refers to Udayāditya and Gōkarna, the other sons of that lady. The big tank which evidently owes its origin to him is also called Udaya-samudram in two other inscriptions from Pānūṅgal (*ibid.*, Nos. 34 and 35) which are dated respectively in Śaka 1189 (1267 A. D.) and Śaka 1212 (A. D. 1290). It may be surmised that this Udayāditya-samudram, one of the big surviving tanks in the Telengana region, was created by Udayāditya sometime before Śaka 1046 (1124 A. D.). Another instance of the rulers' interest in undertaking useful irrigational works during the Kākatīya period is provided by No. B 25. This record, dated Śaka 1141 (1219 A. D.), refers to various benevolent acts of Kundamāmbā, the daughter of Mahādēva and the queen of Nātavāḍi Rudra, which include among other things the construction of a tank called Kunda-samudra. Due to the fragmentary nature of the record the other details regarding this tank are not available.

CHERAKU CHIEFS.—No. B 27 from Amarābād, Achchāmpet Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh, in Telugu language and characters, is dated in Śaka 1196 (for 1186=1264 A. D.), Raktākṣi. It records the consecration of the image of the deity Siddhamahālakṣmi for the welfare of *Sāmanta* Cheraku Immaḍi Viśvanāthadēva by Sukadēva. It further records the grants of lands by Immaḍidēva, Maṁchirāju, Mādēvi-Saṁkara and Sukadēva. The lands were, according to the record, entrusted to Amṇa-jiyya for worship and offerings thrice a day to the deity. The slab on which this record is engraved bears on its back another record, apparently a postscript in the same language and in characters of the 13th century. This inscription (No. B 28) registers the gifts of wet lands for the worship of the same deity by

Daṁḍērāju-peddi for the merit of Bollaya-raḍi. A portion of the lands is said to have been allotted to the priest Amṇa-jiyya apparently identical with the person of the same name mentioned in No. B 27. Yet another record (No. B 26) from Rahmānpūr, Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, in Sanskrit and Telugu languages and Telugu characters, is dated Śaka 1189 (1267-68 A. D.). It contains a *praśasti* in Sanskrit prose on Viśvanātha-mahārāju which does not however give any biographical details about him. Viśvanātha-mahārāju of this inscription may be identified with Immaḍi Viśvanāthadēva of the Amarābād record on the basis of the proximity of the two dates Śaka 1186 and 1189. The title *mahārāja* is significant. Bollaya-raḍi of No. B 28 who was probably his son and successor, may be similarly identified with his namesake known to us from a record from Pusulūru (*A. R. Ep.*, 1964-65, No. B 59) dated in Śaka 1210 (1288-89 A. D.). It has been surmised on the basis of the Pusulūru record and some other inscriptions (*ibid.*, Intro. pp. 13-14) that Bollaya-raḍi or reḍḍi could have ruled independently for a short period. The title *mahārāja* for Viśvanātha, his predecessor and the absence of the mention of the overlord in the present records seem to indicate that the Cheraku chiefs had tended to consider themselves independent even from the period of Viśvanātha. Immaḍidēva, mentioned as one of the donors in No. 27, is evidently the chief Immaḍi-Viśvanāthadēva. He seems to be referred to also as Peda-Dēvaya (*ibid.*). No. B 38 which is a part of a composite record in Telugu language and characters of the 13th century engraved on a pillar (in pieces) in the Umāmahēśvara temple at the foot of the hill in Umāmahēśvaram, Achchampet Taluk, Mahbubnagar District refers to grants made by Cheraku Immaḍi Jeṭṭi Bollaya-raḍḍi. This chief may be tentatively identified with his namesake described above as the possible son and successor of Viśvanāthadēva on grounds of palaeography and identity of names. The statements that the earliest record of the Cheraku family is found at Malyāla in Kurnool District (*ibid.*, 1937-38, No. 321) and is dated Śaka 1212 and that *Mahāsāmanta Cheraku Bollaya Reddi*, son of Peda-(same as Immaḍi ?)-Dēvaya is the first member of the family to make his appearance in the inscriptions (*The Early History of the Deccan*, pp. 636 and 661) require to be modified in the light of the present records all of which except Nos. B 26 and 28 are published in *Hyd. Arch. Series*, No. 19.

No. B 26, referred to above, records the gift of the village Guddapalli in Cherāgōḍāla-sthala together with tanks and the income from taxes to Śāntapūrva-Śivapaśēkulu by Viśvanātha-mahārāja. Śāntapūrva-Śivapaśēkulu whose real name appears to be Śāntaśiva is described as a devotee of Tripurāntaka. He is probably identical with his namesake who is described in identical terms in an inscription (*SII.*, Vol. X, No. 400) from Tripurāntakam in Kurnool District, dated in Śaka 1185 (1262 A. D.). The latter record describes him also as the consecrated head of the Śaiva-sāmrajya under the Gōlagi[ri]-maṭha of the *tri-laksha-grāma*.

VIJAYANAGARA.—No. B 531 from Rāmapākkam, Villupuram Taluk, South Arcot District, Tanjil Nadu is dated in the cyclic year Pīramādi and belongs to the time of Kampana-Uḍaiyār. It is evident that the above cyclic year denotes Pramādin (1373-74 A. D.) falling within the reign period of Kampana II, whose inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1906, No. 162), also dated in Pramādin, is found in the South Arcot District itself. An individual named Simmarāja figures in this record as the builder of a *mahāmaṇḍapa* and he may be identical with his namesake figuring in another inscription (No. B 530 from the same place) as a donor of land measured by the measuring rod named *Sundara-pāṇḍyan-kōl*, obviously introduced by and named after the Pāṇḍya ruler Sundarapāṇḍya. This indicates that the local authorities continued to use the standard-measures of their predecessors, *viz.*, the Pāṇḍyas.

No. B 162 from Gōlgōḍ, North Kanara District, Mysore State, dated Śaka 1309 (A. D. 1387) refers to the reign of Harihara II and mentions Mādhavāmātya governing Banavāsi-12000. No. B 222 from Airōḍi, Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District dated in Śaka 133[0] (1408 A. D.) referring to the reign of Dēvarāja II mentions Sirigirinātha-voḍeya ruling over Bārakūru-rājya under Siṁgaṇṇa-dannāyaka. No. B 183 from Thānya in the North Kanara District, dated in Śaka 1376 (A. D. 1545) in the reign of Mallikārjuna, mentions his subordinate Padumeyajyāya. No. B 224 from Bannādi in South Kanara

District, dated in Śaka 1466 (1544 A. D.) in the reign of Achyutarāya provides a rare instance recording the payment of a sum of 67-1/2 *kāṭi-gadyāna* made to [Kōṭe]kēriya-seṭṭikāras of Bārakūru by Achyappa-voḍeya as compensation for the wrong done to the formers' women at Uppilāḍi. It also states that Achyappa-voḍeya received the Bārakūru-rājya from Rāmābhaṭṭa Maleyappa-ayya to whom the same was given earlier by the king.

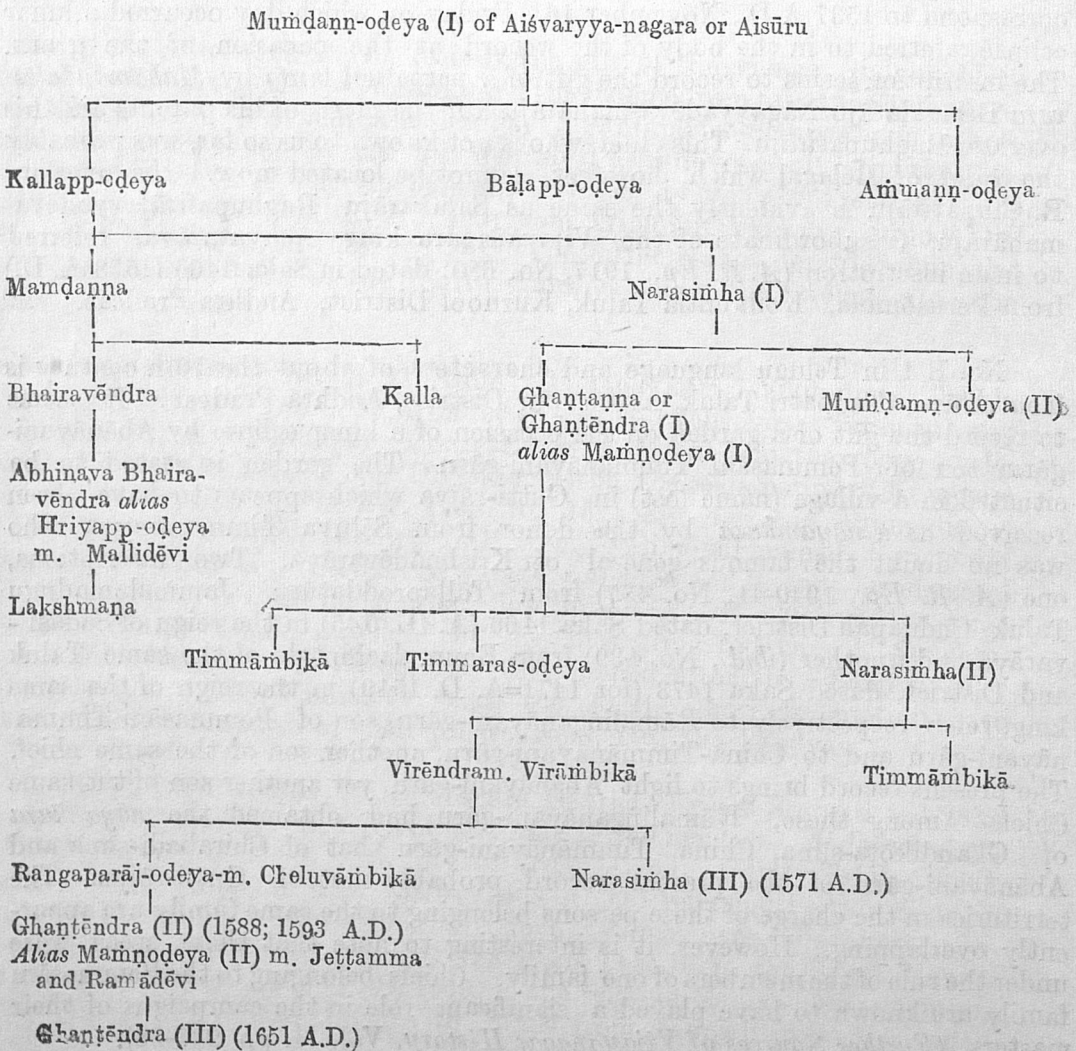
No. B 462 in Tamil, dated Śaka 1387 (1465-66 A. D.), is engraved on a slab set up to the right of the entrance to the Śiva temple at Attimugam, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu. It records the gift of income from certain specified taxes as *sarvamānya* for worship, offerings, etc., to god Aḷagiya-Nāyanār of Attimugai in Māsandi-nāḍu in Muḷvā-rājyam by [Nañjarāsa]-udaiyar on behalf of Naraśiṅga-āyar and for the merit of Mallikārjuna-mahā-[rāya]n. It may be inferred that Naraśiṅgarāyar was the well-known Śāluva governor under king Mallikārjuna. The identity of [Nañjarāsa]-udaiyar, the donor of the present record, is not disclosed. It may be noted that his namesake belonging to the family of Ummattūr chiefs ruled from A. D. 1482 (*Eq. Carn.*, Vol. IV, Intro, p. 27).

No. B 130 is engraved on a wooden beam in the open hall of the Huḍēda Hanuṁmān temple at Sirguṇṇi, Hubli Taluk, Dharwar District, Mysore State. The inscription refers itself to the reign of Kṛṣṇarāja and is dated Bahudhānya, Phālguna śu. 7, Friday, the details being irregular. The cyclic year which fell in the reign of this king corresponds to 1518-19 A. D. The record states that the temple was caused to be constructed by Ayirāṇṇi, son-in-law of Tirumalapa, the *adhikāri* of Bāgila Timmappa-nāyaka who is known to us from another record of this king from Saundatti, Belgaum District (*SI.*, Vol. XX, No. 235) dated Śaka 1436 (1514-15 A. D.). It is also interesting to note that the inscription is engraved on a wooden beam.

No. B 4 from Āravīḍu, Tadpatri Taluk, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh is dated Śaka 1450, Hēvīlāmbi, Mārgaśira śu. 15. The Śaka year quoted in the inscription is wrong for Śaka 1460, Hēvīlāmbi (current), and the details correspond to 1537 A.D., November 16, Friday on which day occurred a lunar eclipse referred to in the body of the record as the occasion of the grant. The inscription seems to record the gift of a perpetual lamp by Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Beḷagaḷarāju Nāgayyadēva-mahārāju, for the merit of his parents and his overlord Raghupatirāju. This chief, who is not known to us so far, was probably the ruler of Beḷagaḷ which, however, cannot be located now. His overlord Raghupatirāju is evidently the same as Salakarāju Raghupatirājayyadēva-mahārāju, a subordinate of the Vijayanagara king Achyutarāya, referred to in an inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1917, No. 680) dated in Śaka 1460 (1538 A. D.) from Perusōmūla, Koilkuntla Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.

No. B 1 in Telugu language and characters of about the 16th century is from Ālūru, Tadpatri Taluk, Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh. It seems to record the gift of a garden on the occasion of a lunar eclipse by Abānāyanigāru, son of Pemmasāni Timmānāyanigāru. The garden is stated to be situated in a village (name lost) in Gutti-rājya which appears to have been received as a *nāyanikara* by the donor from Śāluva Timmarasayya who was no doubt the famous general of Kṛṣṇadēvarāya. Two inscriptions, one (*A. R. Ep.*, 1940-41, No. 437) from Tallaprodḍatūru, Jammalamadugu Taluk, Cuddapah District, dated Śaka 1466 (A. D. 1545) in the reign of Sadāśivarāja and another (*ibid.*, No. 439) from Enumulachintala of the same Taluk and District, dated Śaka 1473 (for 1471=A. D. 1549) in the reign of the same king, refer respectively to Rāmalinganāyanigāru, son of Pemmasāni Timmānāyanigāru and to China-Timmānāyanigāru, another son of the same chief. The present record brings to light Abānāyanigāru, yet another son of the same Chief. Among these, Rāmalinganāyanigāru had obtained the *nāyanikara* of Ghaṇḍikōṭa-sīma, China Timmānāyanigāru that of Chirabāḍi-sīma and Abānāyanigāru of the present record probably that of Gutti-rājya. The territories in the charge of these persons belonging to the same family are apparently overlapping. However, it is interesting to note that these areas were under the rule of the members of one family. Chiefs belonging to the Pemmasāni family are known to have played a significant role in the campaigns of their masters (*Further Sources of Vijayanagar History*, Vol. II, pp. 237-38).

No. B 159, engraved on a slab set up in front of the Virūpāksha temple at Bīḷigi and Nos. B 157 and 158, engraved on slabs leaning against the wall in the Ratnatrayabasadi, give a detailed account of the Bīḷigi chiefs. The latter two give, in addition, details about their zealous patronage of the Jaina faith. No. B 159, dated Śaka 149[3] (1571 A.D.), records the construction of the Virūpāksha temple on the bank of the river Sōmā by Virāmbikā, the mother of the ruling chief Narasappa-oḍeya and grants of money, land, etc., for its maintenance and worship. No. B 157, dated in Śaka 1515 (1592 A.D.), refers to the reign of the Vijayanagara king, Veṅkaṭapatidēva (Veṅkata II of Āravīḍu) ruling from Penugunḍi. It records the construction of Ratnatraya-basadi by Raṅgapparāj-oḍeya and the installation of the images of Nēmiśvara, Pārśvanātha and Varddhamaṇa by his son Ghaṇṭēndra (II) on the advice of his preceptor Bhattākalaṁka and describes the various grants to the *basadi* made by Ghaṇṭēndra and other members of the family on different occasions. It also traces the lineage of Bhattākalaṁka as follows: Chārūkīrti, Vijayakīrti, Akalaṁka, Chandraprabha, Vijayakīrti and Akalaṁka. He bears the epithets *Rājaguru-maṇḍalāchāryya*, *Rājavādi-pitāmaha*, *Baḷlālārāya-jīvarakṣhāpāla*, etc., cf. *A. R. on Kannada Research in Bombay Province for the year 1939-40*, p. 75. No. B 158, dated Śaka 1515 (1593 A.D.), belonging to the reign of Ghaṇṭēndra (II), refers to the construction of several *basadis* in different places around Bīḷigi and benefactions made to them by his ancestors and other members of the family. Among them Ghaṇṭēndra (I) is stated to have built the town of Bīḷigi or Śvētapura on the bank of the river Sōmā which became a permanent capital of these chiefs. Aisūra or Aisvaryya-nagara is stated to have been their earlier capital. No. B 179 from Siddāpura, engraved on a slab set up in front of the Vighnēśvara temple and dated Śaka 1574 (A.D. 1651), belongs to the reign of Ghaṇṭēndra (III) and records the construction of the temple by his mother Jeṭṭamma, who made endowments for the merit and welfare of her husband Ghaṇṭavodeya. This inscription shows that there were three kings bearing the name Ghaṇṭēndra, the first two among whom have been already referred to. The grants are stated to have been made through her son, the ruling chief. The records referred to above supply the following genealogy of this family :—



NAWAB OF GÖLKONDA.—No. B 48 from Pānugallu, Nalgonda Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh is a bilingual record containing texts in Persian in Naskh characters and in Telugu. It belongs to the reign of *Mahāmandalēśvara Yēburābim-Kutubūša* (Ibrahim Qutb Shah) and is dated Saka 1472 (for 1492), Pramōda (1571 A.D.). The details of date viz., Māgha śu. 15, Monday are irregular. It records the renovation of a dam across the river Musi near the village Namile in Yindupukale-sīma and of a feeder canal from the dam to the tank called Udaya-samudra and the arrangements made for the discharge of the excess waters to the river Krishnā. This is stated to have been done by Rāmatullā for the merit of Sayidu Sādātu Sayidu Sahā Mir. It is interesting to note that Udaya-samudram whose origin was discussed above (see p. 11) was made to serve as a link between the rivers Musi and Krishnā, giving rise to a network of canals and small tanks for the purposes of irrigating areas away from the banks of the rivers. (cf. *Ep. Ind. Mos.*, 1925-26, pp. 23-25 and plate XI a).

PRATIHĀRAS OF GWALIOR.—No. B 81 is an inscription engraved on a stone slab originally from Budhī Chandēri and now kept in the Sculpture shed at Chandēri, Mungaoli Tahsil, Guna District, Madhya Pradesh. Written in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters, the inscription is dated Vikrama 1100 (1043 A.D.) in the reign of Ranapālādēva, probably belonging to the Pratihāra dynasty of Gwalior. It is a *praśasti* in praise of the Saiya ascetic Prabōdhasiṃha, the disciple of another ascetic (name lost) who belonged to the spiritual lineage of the Saiya ascetic Dharmasambhu, probably of the Mattamayūra sect. The *praśasti*, which is in high-flown Sanskrit verse, was composed by the poet Daśaratha, who describes himself as devoted to his guru i. e., Prabōdhasiṃha. The poet claims to have been inspired by Vālmiki, Bhāsa and Kāpila in the task of composing the *praśasti*.

Though no inscription, apart from the present one, belonging to the reign of Ranapāla has thus far been discovered he may be identified with his namesake mentioned in the genealogical account, as the predecessor and successor respectively of Vatsarāja and Bhīmadēva, in the undated Chandēri inscription of Pratihāra Jaitravarman (Bhandarkar's List, No. 2107).

CHĀHAMĀNAS.—No. B 353 from Tiōrā Ajmer Tahsil and District, Rajasthan, is engraved on the pedestal of a stone image of which only the feet are preserved. The pedestal bears the inscription *Sri-Somaladēvi* in Nāgarī characters of about the 12th century A.D. It is well-known that Sōmaladēvi was the queen of Ajayarāja, the Chāhamāna king of Śākambharī. It is not unlikely that the image bearing the inscription represented the Chāhamāna queen.

PARAMĀRAS.—No. B 614 is engraved on a sculptured slab lying in the ruined temple site locally called Lathiyārē-Bābā, on the outskirts of the village Rahnas, Kanpur District, Uttar Pradesh. It is engraved in Nāgarī characters of the 13th century and is in Sanskrit language. It refers itself to the reign of Rājā Dēvapālādēva and records the construction of a temple jointly by the brāhmanas Bhatta Ūdha and Hāmē and the *Karanika* Karamā. The record was written by Parabhēka. If Rājā Dēvapālādēva can be identified with his namesake of the Paramāra dynasty, whose known dates range from Vikrama 1275 to 1289, the present inscription will be important in that it will be the first inscription of the ruler to be found so far to the east.

GAHALŌTS.—Two inscriptions (Nos. B 303 and 309) from Pisāngan, Ajmer Tahsil and District, Rajasthan, are of some interest. No. 303 in local dialect and Nāgarī characters records the death in Vikrama 1716 (1659-60 A.D.) of Gahalōta Thakarasi in a battle at Pisāngana and the setting up of the memorial stone in Vikrama 1718, Jyēsthā śu. 5, Monday corresponding to 1662 A.D., May 12. Reference is also made to 12 Rajaputas who probably died fighting in the battle. It is not clear if the 12 Rajaputas died fighting alongside Gahalōta Thakarasi or against him. The second suggestion is more probable in view of the fact that the inscription purports to be a memorial of Gahalōta Thakarasi. The second inscription (No. B 309), also in local dialect and Nāgarī characters, is dated Vikrama 1850, Śrāvana ba. 1, Wednesday corresponding to 1793 A.D., July 24. It mentions Śi-Nāthusingha, probably the

local chief, and refers to the counting of cows at Pisāgaṇa, Bāmapurā, Phatēpurā, Jaitagadhā, etc., to a liquor distillery at Pisāgaṇa, to a butcher's locality and to a guava orchard (?).

RĀTHŌDS.—No. B 284 from Nānd, Ajmer Tahsil and District, Rajasthan, is a memorial inscription in local dialect and Nāgarī characters. It refers to *Mahārāja* Mānasigha, probably the Rāthōḍ ruler of Jodhpur, and records the death of *Kavara* Ajitasigha in a battle on Friday, śu. 5 of Bhādrapada in Vikrama 1871 (i.e. on 19th August, 1815 A.D.) at the village of Nānda and the construction of his memorial in Vikrama 1889 (1832 A.D.). Reference is also made to the death of the son of a certain *Rāja* Dānasigha.

MISCELLANEOUS.—No. B 370 is a Prakrit inscription, engraved in Brāhmī characters of about the 2nd century B.C., on a pillar set up in front of the Āmlēśvara temple at Pratāpgarh, Chittorgarh District, Rajasthan. The text, in 14 lines, records the making of the *śelā-bhujā* (i.e., probably, the inscribed pillar) by Utararakhita, the son of Poṇa, and described as *Sāḍakulīna*, *Bhāgavata*, *Bhagavān*, as a resident of Aparakaḍa and as famous in all the worlds. The pillar was, in all probability, set up to commemorate the son and daughter-in-law (names not given) of Nāsa, the son of *Bhagavati* *Āparātā*.

Nos. B 112 and 113 are two inscriptions in Prakrit language and Brāhmī characters assignable to about the 2nd century B.C. They are engraved on a rock at Pullar, Nagpur District, Maharashtra. One (No. B 112) of them in two lines reads :

1 *Vasavadalaka-putasa*

2 *A[cha]lasa mati-kamam*; while the second one (No. B 113) reads : *Okiyasa*.

No. B 359 on a slab kept in the Tōpkhānā at Chittorgarh, Rajasthan, is a fragmentary inscription in Sanskrit language, engraved in Siddhamātrikā characters of the 9th century A.D. It contains a reference to a certain Māhappa as a donor and records the installation of the deity Nāgēśvarasvāmin. It also mentions a certain Siddha, accomplished in the arts (*kalā-kauśala-śālīn*), probably as the writer of the record. Of the details of date, given in words, only the year 900 is discernible, the words giving the decimal and unitary figures being lost. No. B 363 is another fragment in the same place in Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters of the 13th century; and seems to be part of a *prāśasti*. It contains a reference to *Avantīsa(śa)* and mentions a certain Bhuvanapāla.

Nos. B 389-91 from Chhōṭī Khātū, Didwana Tahsil, Nagaur District, Rajasthan are three memorial inscriptions in corrupt Sanskrit and Siddhamātrikā characters. Dated Vikrama 800(?), 845 and 860 (743-44, 788-89 and 803-04 A.D. respectively), these record the death of some ladies. Of these, the first is indistinct. The second records the death of a certain Mammā, wife of Bāuda and the third records the death of a lady (name not clear) who was the wife of certain Nanna.

No. 285 from Pisāngan, Ajmer Tahsil and District, Rajasthan, is engraved on a big stone. Dated Vikrama 1053 (996-97 A.D.), this epigraph in Sanskrit language and early Nāgarī Characters is considerably worn out. It mentions a certain Dāmōdara, the son of Vishṇu and refers to the performance of the *Vāja-peya* sacrifice. While the details of the record are not clear, it appears that it was set up in memory of a person.

No. B 388 is a fragmentary inscription, originally from Mērtā, Nagaur District and now deposited in the Museum at Mandor, Jodhpur District. Engraved in Nāgarī characters of about the 11th century and in Sanskrit language, it refers to the Vardhamāna-Jinagēha and to the images of the Jina, Mahāvīra and Sānti. A certain Durga and his descendants belonging to the Dharkaṭa-jāti are described. The *prāśasti* was narrated (*jagāda*) by Kakudāchārya and was composed by Vardhamāna-muni.

No. B 82 is engraved on the pedestal of a broken stone image of Vishṇu, found under a pipal tree at the village of Bamurhāhinōta in Jabalpur District, Madhya Pradesh. Engraved in Nāgarī characters and Sanskrit language, it

is dated in the Kalachuri-Chēdi year 893 (1141 A.D.) and records that a temple of Vishṇu was caused to be constructed by a brāhmaṇa named Vatsapāla, belonging to the Parāsar-ānvaya.

No. B 612 is engraved on the pedestal of a mutilated stone image of a Jaina Tirthankara at Mahōba, Hamirpur District, Uttar Pradesh. Written in local dialect and Nāgarī characters, it is dated Vikrama 1201 (1145 A. D.), all other details being lost. No. B 613 is engraved at the bottom of a rock-slab which, together with two other rock-slabs, forms a cave-like place on the hill near Mahōba. This undated inscription, in Nāgarī characters of about the 13th century, seems to refer to a *kīrtti* to the god Jayakamṭhadēva.

Nos. B 379-82 are 4 memorial inscriptions engraved on four slabs set up in the site called Khāku-dēvalām at Ghaṭiyāla, Jodhpur District. They are in corrupt Sanskrit language and Nāgarī characters of the 12th century. Dated in Vikrama 1226, 1227, 1232 and 1248, they record the death of different individuals.

No. B 214 from Kaḍandale, Karkal Taluk, South Kanara District, Mysore State, engraved on an octagonal stone standing in the field near the Subrahmanya temple, is in Kannaḍa characters of about the 8th century A. D. It records the gift of land called *Pāripāli-kshētra*, free from taxes to Kunda[pū]lla-bhaṭara by Ere-Boygavarṃmarasa. The donor may be identified with an officer named Boygavarṃma governing a district (*nātu-mudime*) as stated in the inscription (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. IX, pp. 20-21, and plate No. VI) from Udayavara, Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District, engraved in similar characters as in the present record and dated in the reign of Prithvisāgara of the Ālupa dynasty.

No. B 216 from Keravase of the same Taluk engraved on the backside of the image of Varddhamāna at the Varddhamāna-basadi and dated Śaka 1031, Kālayukta, Kārttika 9, Monday (details irregular) referring to the reign of Pāṇdyadēvarasa, records the construction of the *basadi* and the making of the image of Varddhamāna at Keravase by Chēṃḍārika, the disciple of Chārukīrtti-panḍitadēva. The inscription is engraved in characters of the 14th-15th century. On palaeographical grounds this inscription may be placed along with another inscription from the same place (*A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. B 629) dated Śaka 1371 (1449 A.D.) which refers to the rule of Vira-Pāṇdyadēvarasa bearing similar title viz., *arirāya-gaṃḍaradāvaṇi*, at Keravase. Both Pāṇdyadēvarasa and Virpāṇdyadēvarasa may be identified with Pāṇḍya I of the Kāḷasa-Kārkala family. (*A History of South Kanara*, pp. 187 and 190). No. B 223 from Airōḍi and No. B 228 from Pāṇḍēśvara both in Udipi Taluk, South Kanara District, in characters of about the 14th century, mention *Mahāpradhāna* Vaijappadannayāka who is probably identical with the officer mentioned in an inscription (*A. R. Ep.*, 1931-32, No. 262) from Hosāla of the same Taluk, dated in Śaka 1255 (1334 A. D.) in the reign of Hoysāla Ballāla III.

No. B 64 from Pudāḍi, Calicut District, Kerala State is engraved on a stone now preserved in the Krishṇāpuram Palace Museum at Kāyaṅkuḷam in Alleppey District in Kerala State. It is in Tamil language and Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters of about the 10th century. It is dated in the year 157 of Tirukkunavā[y]-dēvar. It seems to record some provision made for a lamp. It refers also to a person called Pōdi Nāgaran. The other details are not clear since the record is indifferently engraved. The method of dating in the present record adds one more instance to the known cases of inscriptions dated similarly in an era associated with a deity. An inscription (*T. A. S.*, Vol. I, pp. 289 ff.) from Kaṇḍiyūr, Mavelikkarai Taluk, Quilon District, Kerala State is dated in the 394th year of the Mahādēva of Tirukkandiyūr, which is equated to Kollam 392. Another inscription (*ibid.*, Vol. VI, pp. 190 ff.) from Tirukkulaśēkhara-pura, near Tiruvaṇjaikkalam, is also dated in the 195th year of the temple (*taḷi*) at the place. The inscription is engraved on a step in front of the central shrine in the Vishṇu temple in that village. Inscription from Gōdapuram (*A. R. Ep.*, 1959-60, No. 60, No. B 238) in Tamil language and Vaṭṭeḷuttu characters of about the 10th century engraved on a slab lying in the midst of the ruins of the site of a Jain temple records the arrangement made by *Nārpattēṇṇāyiravar*, the *pati* and *pādamūlam* of Tirukkunavāyṭtēvar, the *attikōsam*, *sīrattāṇi* and *aḍiganmār* of the Nalaṇjiyarppalli. It is difficult to say whether the deities identically named both in the present record and

the one from Gōdapuram are one and the same enshrined at the latter site. These names, however, recall to us the name Kunavāyir-kōttam where the saintly author of the *Silappadikāram* is stated to have retired after renouncing his rights to the Chēra throne (*Padikam*, lines 1-2).

No. B 73 from Trichūr in Kerala State is engraved on the *kumuda* to the left of entrance into the central shrine in the Vāḍakkunnāthan temple. It is in Tamil language and is engraved in Vaṭṭeluttu characters of about the 11th century. It states that the stone, referring obviously to the one on which it is engraved, was laid i.e., contributed by Chāttan Chuvaram of Mullaippalli. Mullaippalli seems to stand for the name of the house or place to which the donor belonged. The association of Kanakkaṇ Chuvaram, another member of the Mullaippalli house, with the construction of some other part (details not clear) of the temple is known to us from another inscription from the same temple (*T. A. S.*, Vol. VI, pp. 194-95) said to be in Vaṭṭeluttu characters of about the 12th century.

The name Nittādēvivaiśakkal, of the land mentioned in No. B. 545 from Kōttūr, Mannargudi Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, in Tamil characters of about the 11th century, is interesting in so far as it seems to indicate the existence of the deity Nittādēvi (i. e., Nityādēvi) with whom the land in question might have had some connection.

Nos. B 489 and 490 are engraved on loose slabs found in the Tērpēt locality of Hosur town in Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu in characters of about the 15th century. They throw some light on the history of the Chandrachūdēśvara temple at Hosur. No. B 489 seems to record the assignment of house-sites to *Irupattunālukudi Virasōlav-anukkar* by the *maḍapatigal*, *māhēśvarar*, Ariyappa-jīyar, *nambimār*, *śrī-virabhadrar*, *pālav-āchārigal* and the *chipp (śilp)-āchārigal* of the temple of the deity Uḍaiyār Śevidanāyanār. Obviously these constituted the administrative body of the temple. No. B 490 records the restoration of the tank called Dharmattaputtēri as *kāniyātchi* to Ariyappa-jīyar by the other members of the same body. The *Virasōlav-anukkar* are known to have been body-guards from the Chōla times onwards (*ŚII*, Vol. XVII, Intro., p. v). The *Virabhadrar* also were a military group (*A. R. Ep.*, 1961-62, No. B 249). Another inscription (*ibid.*, 1960-70, No. B 274) copied from the Vināyaka-maṇḍapa in the same temple dated Śaka 1217 (1295-96 A. D.) in the reign of Hoysala Vira-Viśvanātha records an order of the king to the *maḍapatigal*, *sthānattār*, *jīyar* and *Virasōlav-anukkar* assigning the income from taxes from the *dēvadāna* villages for the maintenance of the temple of Uḍaiyār Śevidanāyanār. It is clear that most of the administrative and military bodies had continued to be associated with the administration and protection of the temple from the 13th century.

Nos. B 498-500 are in English language and Roman characters found on European tombs in the same town. No. B 499 contains a moving epitaph in English verse. No. B 500 is engraved on a tomb of artistic merit to the south-west of Hosur Fort in which is housed the noteworthy Kenilworth Castle, now reduced to complete ruins. The tomb was erected by the widow of Walter Elliott Lockhart, the Collector of Salem, who died on January 30, 1850. F. J. Richards remarks that the Collector died at Hosur and that a cenotaph monument in honour of his memory remains in the Salem cemetery (*Madras District Gazetteers*, Salem, Vol. I, Part II, p. 137).

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

No. 4, originally from Abohar, but now deposited in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, belongs to Mamlūk period and records the reconstruction of a stepwell in the time of Shamsu'd-Dīn Iltutmish, and during the governorship of Qutlugh Khān who is stated to have died in A. H. 635. In all its published versions (vide *Catalogue of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions in the Indian Museum*, Calcutta, 1967, p. 5), the word for the unit of the date which was taken as that of the reconstruction, was not correctly read, and hence its year was stated to be A. H. six hundred thirty and odd years. According to our reading, the date is A. H. 635, the word in question being *khams* (i. e. five) and not *nayyaf* (i. e. a few more). Also, the date is that of the death of the Khān

and not of the reconstruction. This should mean that the step-well was reconstructed when both the king and the governor were alive. In other words, the date of repairs must be placed sometime prior to A. H. 633 (1236 A. D.) when Iltutmish died (*cf. Ep. In. Mos.*, 1911-12, p. 2). In any case, there should be little doubt that the epigraph was set up a few years after the event took place, which is somewhat unusual.

Likewise, in No. 120, a slightly damaged Tughluq record from Kalyāni in Bidar district, the correct name of the builder is Burhān' son of Samā, and not Burhān Tihār as read earlier (*ibid.*, 1935-36, p. 3, Pl. II). Also the name of the scribe of this record which was left unread is Quṭb.

No. 28, from Delhi, is the only Lodī record of the group. Dated V. S. 1574, A. H. 923 (1517 A. D.) in the reign of Sikandar Lodī, this new and interesting bilingual epigraph recording the construction of a step-well and a reservoir and laying out of a garden, furnishes the actual date of the governorship of Delhi, of Bahādur Khān Nūḥānī. It also supplies the name of the wife of another important Lodī nobleman, Mubārak Khān Nūḥānī, viz. Bibi Haibat Khātūn who was the builder. The epigraph, it is again interesting to note, vests the right of property in her son Hasan Khān.

Among the Mughal records, No. 173, from Mānikpur in Partapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh, is an important record of Akbar's time, but is damaged. It records the date of death of a less known member of a well known saintly family of the place.

Another record of Akbar's time, No. 99, from Sironj, in Vidisha district of Madhya Pradesh, dated A. H. 987 (1579-80 A. D.), furnishes the name of a new official, namely Ildūm Qarā Bahādur, son of Jahānshāh Indijānī, who is described as a retainer of the more celebrated Shihābu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān sometime governor of Malwa (Shāh Nawāz Khān, *Ma'athiru'l-Umarā*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1890, pp. 567-70). Qarā Bahādur is not to be confused with Qarā Bahādur, son of Mirzā Maḥmūd, who was put in A. H. 974 in charge of Mandu by Akbar according to Shāh Nawāz Khān (*ibid.*, p. 49), and of Nālcḥā according to Badāyūnī (*Muntakhabu't-Tawārīkh*, vol. II, Calcutta, 1865, p. 68). Qarā Bahādur, according to our epigraph, was a retainer of Shihābu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān, who was appointed to Malwa first in A. H. 984, but was transferred to Gujarat in the following year and did not come to Malwa until about A. H. 998 (Shāh Nawāz Khān, *op. cit.*, pp. 569-70). From our record it appears that his subordinates were left in Malwa even during his absence from the province in some capacity.

No. 92, from Bhoria in Vidisha district, constitutes one more *Farmān* of Jahāngīr, ordering the suspension of the levy of *Zakāt* throughout the kingdom to ensure the welfare of the public in general and merchants in particular. Issued in A.H. 1014 (1606 A.D.), it enjoins upon various official agencies of the town of Sironj to observe it. The importance of the record lies in corroborating Jahāngīr's own statement abolishing taxes on his accession to throne (*Tūẓuk-i-Jahāngīrī*, Aligarh, 1864, pp. 4, 21). It also indicates the importance of Sironj as the headquarters of a district as also an important stage on the route to Deccan. This is the third stone-edict of Jahāngīr found in Madhya Pradesh—one in Sironj itself and the other at Kolaras in Shivpuri district—recording Jahāngīr's order of suspension of this levy (*Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1964, p. 81; *ibid.*, 1968, p. 65). In both the records, the year is lost due to the damaged writing, but in view of the record under notice, it is reasonable to hold that they were also set up at the same time. The levy seems to have been re-imposed within a short time, for its suspension was again ordered, along with that of a few other imposts in another *Farmān* of the same king from Shivpuri issued in A.H. 1035 (*ibid.*, 1964, p. 79). Incidentally, the term *Zakāt* is not to be understood in its original sense of compulsory alms as enjoined upon the Muslims but in a general sense of toll tax—the term is so used even to-day in certain parts of the country.

No. 61, from Faridābād, in Haryana, dated in the 1st year of the same emperor's accession i.e. A.H. 1014 (1605-06 A.D.), records that Farīd (entitled) Murtaḍā Khān who, as we know from other sources (*Ma'athiru'l-Umarā*, Vol. II,

pp. 633-41), was a well-known general and governor of Jahāngīr, was descended from Haḍrat 'Alī, the fourth Caliph. From this epigraph, it would appear that the town of Faridābād must have been founded by him earlier than 1607 A.D., as is generally believed (*Delhi, Dist. Gaz.*, 1912, p. 227) or it was possibly named on this date.

No. 162, from Jaunpur, is a new record of Shāh Jahān, dated A.H. 1051 (1641-42 A.D.). It states that a mosque, originally founded by one Kalbī, was completed by I'tiqād Khān, who is evidently the same as one who was the governor of Jaunpur under Shāh Jahān ('Abdu'l-Ḥamīd, *Bādshāh-Nāma*, Vol. I, Pt. II, Calcutta, 1887, p. 166, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1887, p. 332). It may be recalled that a record of the time of his governorship from Srinagar has been listed earlier (*A. R. Ep.*, 1968-69, App. D No. 337). But the most important aspect of this record is that its beautiful *Nasta'liq* calligraphy has been designed by the same calligraphist, Sultān Sirhindī, who wrote the Khusraw-Bāgh inscription at Allahabad (*Ep. Ind. Ar. & Per. Sup.*, 1961, p. 68, pl. XXII a). It is surprising that an artist of his calibre is not known from any other source. But it would not be unreasonable to suppose in view of his calligraphical specimens both at Allahabad and Jaunpur, that he may have been an official calligrapher attached to the provincial authorities.

In No. 91, from Pathāri in Vidisha district recording the construction of a mosque in the 45th regnal year of emperor Aurangzeb, some one has inscribed in a later hand—perhaps in very recent times—the year A.H. 1114 and its equivalent 1703 A.D., which is wrong as the said regnal year lasted from Ramaḍān 1112 to Shā'bān 1113 (29 January 1701 to 18 January 1702).

An interesting copper-plate record of Shāh 'Ālam II is No. 75, from Bhojpur in Raisen district. It purports to be a grant, issued in the regnal year 41, A.H. 1214 (1799 A.D.), conferring land in the village Bhojpur etc. upon one Khushhāl, son of Goshā'in, but in what connection, it is not clear. The plate bears the seals of the Bhopal chief Hayāt Muḥammad Khān (1777-1808) and Ghauth Muḥammad Khān. No. 103, dated regnal year 1, A.H. 1223, wrong for A.H. 1222 (1807 A.D.), is another epigraph of a local chief Nawwāb Amīru'd-Daula Muḥammad Mīr Khān Bahādur (the ruler of Tonk) acknowledging the suzerainty of the Mughal emperor Akbar II. Nawwāb Mukhtāru'd-Daula Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādur mentioned therein was his minister and has been mentioned in another epigraph (*A. R. Ep.*, 1962-63, App. D 242). Incidentally, in another epigraph from the same place, No. 95, the same Mughal emperor is mentioned, but the name of the chief is absent.

Among the records of the provincial dynasties, the most important epigraph perhaps is No. 83, from Bhonrāsā in Vidisha district. It is considerably damaged and fragmentary too. Its importance lies in the fact that it quotes the full name and titles of the Malwa Sultān Nāsir Shāh, which are not found elsewhere. It also furnishes the information about administrative division called *Shiq* of Chanderi in which Bhonrāsā lay. The other epigraph of the Malwa Sultāns is No. 80, from Barnagar, in district Ujjain, which is badly damaged. It is a new record dated A.H. 820 (1418 A.D.) of Hoshang Shāh. Due to its damaged writing, its exact purport cannot be made out; however it appears to record the completion of construction of some edifice.

No. 127, from Kalyāni, in Bidar district, is a known 'Ādil Shāhī record and was published earlier (*Ep. In. Mos.*, 1935-36, pp. 9-10). It does not designate the mosque, whose construction it records, as Mecca Masjid of Shāhpūr, as doubtfully read therein, but of a mosque in the Shāhpūrpeṭh, which must have been the name of the locality or its quarter now called Shāhpūr maḥalla.

Of the Nizām Shāhī dynasty, we have a new and important record in No. 116, from Dive-Agar in Kolaba district. It is a bilingual record of the time of Burhān III. The stone on which it is inscribed was intended as a direction-stone. It may be recalled that in the whole domain of Indo-Muslim inscriptions, we have so far found direction-notices set up only by the Nizām Shāhī kings of Ahmadnagar. So far about 10 such pillars including the present one have been found from places which are as far apart as in Betul, Buldana, Wardha, Nasik, Yeotmal, Aurangabad and Kolaba districts (*Ep. In. Mos.*,

1919-20, p. 15 ; *Ep.In. Ar. Per. Sup.*, 1955, and 1956 p. 151 ; *A. R. Ep.*, 1959-60, No. D, 159 ; 1961-62, No. D. 193 ; 1964-65, No. D, 183 ; 1966-67, Nos. D. 47-48, 201 ; 1970-71, No. B, 103). The present epigraph states that it was set up in the *pargana* Dīv in the *Shuhūr* year 1010 i.e. A.H. 1018 (1609-10 A.D.) and indicates directions to the roads leading to *pargana* Borli on the east, (Arabian) Sea to the west, *pargana* Shrivardhan towards the south and *mu'āmala* Dandā towards the north. This epigraph is important in more than one respect. Apart from being a valuable addition to the few direction-stones set up during the supremacy of Nizām Shāhī dynasty in Deccan, it forms the earliest record of the king Burhān III, whose very existence was proved only on the basis of his inscriptions (*Ep. In. Mos.*, 1919-20, p. 12). Hitherto, his dates were believed to be 1610-1630 A.D. (*The Kingdom of Ahmadnagar*, Delhi, 1966, p. 261), but our record now shows that it had started in 1609 A.D. Moreover, it sets at rest the doubts about Nizām Shāhī authority over the north-Konkan, at about this time (*Maharashtra State Gazetteers*, Kolaba District, Bombay, 1964, p. 80).

The only Qutb Shāhī record—a bilingual one—of this group, is No. 2, from Pāngal, in Nalgonda district. In its published text, the date in the Persian version was wrongly read as A. H. 958 and that in the Telugu version engraved on the same stone as Śaka 1432 (*Ep. In. Mos.*, 1925-26, pp. 22-25), but no note was taken of the fact that the said dates were irregular. On re-examination, the Persian version has been found as containing two dates, viz. years 971 and 978, which are evidently in the *Shuhūr* and Hijra eras respectively. The equivalent Śaka date in the Telugu version should therefore be 1492.

Among the minor dynasties, Ghauth Muḥammad Khān (1825-65), the Nawwāb of Jāora is represented by ten interesting copper-plate records, Nos. 64-73, dated between Faṣlī 1268 (1861 A.D.) and Faṣlī 1272 (1865 A.D.), from Indore, in Indore district of Madhya Pradesh. Half of these grants record the stipulations to dig up new wells in *Māl* (i.e. cultivable) and *Banjar* (i.e. fallow) lands to individuals on condition of regular payment of stipulated amount of tax on the lands irrigated by the wells and on the undertaking that lands previously cultivated by those individuals will not be neglected. The amount of tax assessment of the lands situated in villages under *pargana* Jāora, which is called *Gulshanābād* (i.e. a place abounding in gardens) is higher viz. Rs. 7 per *bighā*, while the lands in villages situated in *parganas* Barauda and Sanjit are assessed at Rs. 5 per *bighā*, which indicates that the lands in *pargana* Jāora were more fertile.

Of the other five grants, recording the grants of land, one, No. 64, dated Faṣlī 1268 (1861 A.D.), records the grant of 10 *bighas* of land situated in *pargana* Barauda with instructions to dig a well for cultivation, and to pay Rs. 50 at the rate of Rs. 5 per *bighā* as tax every year without fail, whereas the rest of the grants are tax-free. Of these, No. 68, dated Faṣlī 1270 (1863 A.D.), mentions that land granted is meant for planting an orchard. No. 69, dated Faṣlī 1270 (1863 A.D.), also records that the land was granted partly for planting a garden and partly for cultivation. No. 70, dated in the same year, records that the land was meant for cultivation and grazing the animals, and No. 71, dated Faṣlī 1268 (1861 A.D.) and Faṣlī 1272 (1865 A.D.), records that the lands were donated in charity to Brahmīns for cultivation.

In six of the grants, which are not tax-free, the assessment is in terms of *Sālamśahī* (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhī) rupees, most probably indicating the rupees with legends of Shāh 'Ālam II, coined by the Holkars of Indore, which continued to be struck at Malharnagar (Indore) till about 1886 A.D. (*J. Allan, Cat. of the Coins in the Ind. Mus. Calcutta*, Vol. IV, pp. 316-17, 331). It is a known fact that the Nawwābs of Jāora did not have their own silver currency (*ibid.*, p. 334), and it was only in 1895 A.D. that the British currency came to be the legal tender in Jāora State (*Imp. Gaz.*, Vol. XIV, p. 63).

Of the miscellaneous records, No. 1, from an outlying locality of Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, dated A.H. 1014 (1605-06 A.D.), furnishes the name of a calligrapher Husain Shīrāzī who judging from the writing appears to have been a penman of great skill.

No. 13, now stored in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, which was published by Shamsu'd-Din Ahmad for the first time in *Ep. In. Mos.*, 1939-40, p. 27, (see also *Cat. of Ar. Pers. Ins. Ind. Mus. Cal.*, p. 41) provides a somewhat unusual, if not rare, example, of an epigraph which may mislead scholars. It was intended as an epitaph of Qāsim Maujī, a celebrated poet of the time of the emperor Akbar who is reported in historical and biographical works to have died in A.H. 979 (Badāyūnī, Vol. III, p. 326; Sham'-i-Anjuman, Bhopal, 1293, p. 437). But the chronogrammatic phrase as inscribed in its text has been calculated to yield only A.H. 974. This discrepancy was duly noticed by the editor but he did not give any explanation for it, nor did he say which date is correct. It appears that the chronogrammatic phrase was wrongly copied on the stone—the letter *wāv* therein (having a numerical value 6) having been replaced by a *ḍamma* or *pish* which is a miniature form of that letter, and the word *gunah* being engraved as *gunāh*, thus giving an additional 1 (value of letter *alif*). The correct intended phrase must have been *gunah az banda-u-'afw az khudāwand* (yielding 979) which has been inscribed as *gunāh az banda(-u-)afw az khudāwand* (yielding 974). In other words, the date that was intended in the chronogram was A.H. 979 (974+6-1). According to the published account, the epigraphical tablet was in the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, but it is now in the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The interest of No. 26, also in the same Museum, lies in the fact that the gun on which it is found inscribed, was cast in Kabul in A.H. 1224 (1809-10 A.D.).

From Delhi come Nos. 32 and 33, two epitaphs, recording the death of Mirzā Muqīm in A.H. 967 (1559-60 A.D.). From the text of one of these, it would appear that the deceased was a son or son-in-law (*farzand*) of its composer Nawīdī who is evidently Mīr Nawīdī Nishāpurī who also composed a third epigraph from this place set up two years later (*A. R. Ep.*, 1960-61, No. D, 48, where the date was doubtfully read as A.H. 959 but seems to be A.H. 969). The metrical epigraph as also the one under reference provide two more specimens of verses of Nawīdī who though not an altogether obscure person (Badāyūnī, *Montakhabu't-Tawārīkh*, Vol. III, p. 377), is not widely known either. The epigraph has also preserved the name of the artist who designed this epigraph which is a fine specimen of calligraphy. Husain Naqshī, the artist was, according to Badāyūnī (*ibid.*, p. 349), a seal engraver of great skill and this is perhaps the only calligraphical specimen of his that is so far known. The poetical name of the scribe, it may be pointed out, is clearly Naqshī and not Naqshabī as read in its published text (*List of Muh. and Hin. Mon.*, Vol. II, p. 158)—he appears to have adopted it in apposition to his profession. Also from Delhi is No. 51, according to which death occurred in A.H. 968 (1560 A.D.) of Salima Sultān, daughter of Amīr Shihāb Ḥājī. Nothing is known about her from other sources, but she is not to be confused with her more illustrious namesake, who was a grand-daughter of the emperor Bābur and wife, first of Bīram Khān and later on, of Akbar. Likewise, it is difficult to say if the father is identical with Amīr Shihāb Mu'ammā'i, a famous poet and enigmatist of the time of Humāyūn (*Mughalkālīna Bhārat*, Pt. I, Aligarh, 1961, pp. 346, 408). Anyway, the name of the deceased as well as that of her father indicate their high birth and possibly some association with royal family. A group of other published records from a single building in New Delhi, Nos. 52-54, is quite interesting as they provide some information not generally met with in epigraphs. No. 52 records the death of one Mīr Muḥammad 'Alī, son of Mīr Muḥammad S. kh̄t Kamān al-Husainī which took place in A.H. 1095 (1684 A.D.), and No. 53 records the completion of his tomb where his wife Rahima Bānū was also interred, about two years later. The epigraph also furnishes the name of an artisan—a glazed-tile-maker, *viz.* Jān Muḥammad; the tomb has still retained some traces of this type of decoration work. From No. 54, we learn that the wife had made the Tomb a repository for two holy relics, namely a shirt each of the Prophet Muḥammad and Shāh-i-Mardān Murtaḍā 'Alī, which she had received, through another lady, from the family of Mīr Muḥammad 'Alī al-Ḥarā'i; this was done by her for her own merit. One more epitaph from Delhi, No. 48, is another interesting and important record, furnishing the epitaph of Dārāb Khān Balādūr who died in A.H. 1122 (1710 A.D.). The text mentions his father's name as Dārāb Khān B. nī Mukhtār al-Husainī. In the published text (*List of Muh.*, etc., p. 168), the *nisba* B. nī Mukhtār al-Husainī is wrongly taken to mean 'son of Mukhtār al-Husainī.' This Dārāb Khān Senior is a well-known noble of Aurangzeb's time and held important

assignments till his death in A.H. 1090 or 1679 A.D. Shāh Nawāz Khān (*op. cit.*, Vol. II, pp. 39-40), while giving details of his career, mentions three of his sons *viz.* Muhammad Khalīl Tarbiyat Khān, Muhammad Taqī Khān and Kāmyāb Khān (*ibid.*, pp. 40-41), but none with this title. It may be that Dārāb Khān Bahādur of the present record may have been a fourth son who inherited his father's title. Another published but interesting epitaph from the same place, No. 49, refers to the martyrdom which occurred in A.H. 1186 (1772 A.D.) of one Makhdūm Khān. It is difficult to say if he died a martyr in a battle, which appears very likely, but it is interesting to note that he is stated to have hailed from Ahmadnagar.

No. 118, from Bangalore in Mysore State, is important in having preserved the name of the local religious head of the early eighteenth century, *viz.* Muhammad 'Ābid Sharīf, who was also the trustee of a mosque which he built in A.H. 1137 (1724-25 A.D.). From the text, it also transpires that the builder was also a poet.

Among the miscellaneous records of Uttar Pradesh, attention may be drawn to the group of records No. 177-78, from Mānikpur in Partapgarh district. Nos. 178 and 177 supply the dates of the death of Rāje Sayyid Nūru'd-Dīn and Rāje Sayyid Mubārak, two saintly persons of the sixteenth century; these dates are not given in the hagiological works available to us. From these two metrical records, we also learn that Hāmid was the pen-name of Rāje Hāmid Shāh Mānikpūrī, himself a well-known saint of Akbar's time (*Akḥbārū'l-Akhyār*, De'hi, 1914, p. 194). Apparently, these three saints belonged not only to the same order, but also to the same family, as is clear by the surname Rāje.

Similarly, No. 169, from Jaunpur, is an epitaph of Shāham Baig, who figures prominently in the event of 'Alī Qulī Khān Khān-i-Zamān's rebellion against Akbar (Abu'l-Faḍl, *Akbar Nāma*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1879, pp. 67-69, 82-84 and *Badāyūnī*, *op. cit.*, Vol. II, Calcutta, 1865, pp. 20-24). The year in which Shāham Baig fell a victim to an avenger's sword is variously given as A.H. 962 and 963 (*Badāyūnī*, *op. cit.*, p. 24) and A.H. 966 (Abu'l-Faḍl, *op. cit.*, p. 84). Our epigraph indicates that of the two dates, the one given by Abu'l-Faḍl is correct. It is also of interest to note that Sultān the composer of the metrical text of this epitaph is none other than the above-mentioned Khān-i-Zamān the governor of Jaunpur who had a soft corner for Shāham Baig and who had constructed the tomb of the latter (Abu'l-Faḍl, *op. cit.*, p. 84). Shāham Baig's father Haidar Baig died in A.H. 969 (1561-62 A.D.) of grief at his son's untimely death as is indicated in No. 171, also from Jaunpur. This epitaph furnishes the name of a poet, *viz.* Husainī, as well as that of the calligrapher Fakḥru'd-Dīn who seems to have been an artist of sufficient skill, the latter had also designed No. 156, from the same place.

From Nos. 157-59, from the same place, it appears that the 'Idgāh on which they appear, and its pulpit were built in A.H. 976 (1568-69 A.D.) by Dost Muhammad who was the agent (*wakīl*) of the famous Mughal governor Mun'im Khān Khān-i-Khānān. No. 159 also mentions Muhammad Muḥsin son of Hāshim, but in what connection, it is not specified. Very probably he is identical with Muḥsin Khān who was, according to a contemporary writer (*Tadhkira-i-Humāyūn-wa-Akbar*, Calcutta, 1941, p. 305), the prefect (*Dārūgha*) of Jaunpur, and a few of whose inscriptions from Janupur and Akbarpur (Dt. Fyzabad) have been previously noticed (*A. R. Ep.*, 1963-64, Nos. D 316, 318, 353). If that be so, the epigraph would provide the name of his father. No. 143, from Allahabad, recording the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1118 (1706-07 A.D.) gives the name of the builder as Mu'azzam Khān who is evidently different from Prince Mu'azzam Shāh, son of Aurangzeb.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1970-71

24

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p align="center">GUJARAT</p> <p align="center">JUNAGADH DISTRICT</p> <p align="center">PATAN VERAVAL TAHSIL</p>						
1	Prabhās Pāṭan .—Copper-plate set deposited in the Museum. Impressions from the Assistant Curator of the Museum. Findspot: Ambalās, Junagadh District.	Saindhava	Ahivarmaṇ	Āshāḍha ba. 10	Sanskrit, Box-headed	Issued from Kubēra-nagara. Records the grant, made by the ruler, of two plots of land situated in Sarppahrada and Udbhēdataḷa to the Buddhist nunnery (<i>Bhikṣuṇī-hāra</i>); in the vicinity of Udbhēda. The gift was intended for the maintenance of the <i>vihāra</i> , for providing materials for the worship of the Buddha and for maintaining the members of the Bhikṣuṇī-saṅgha. In characters of the 6th-7th century A.D. Published in <i>J. O. I.</i> , Vol. XIX, pp. 279 ff., and Plate.
<p align="center">KERALA</p> <p align="center">TRICHUR DISTRICT</p> <p align="center">TRICHUR TALUK</p>						
2	Trichur .—Plates from Shri V. T. Induchudan, Trichūr. Through Shri K. G. Krishnan, Superintending Epigraphist. Findspot: Kaḍalāyi, Malappuram District.	Yadukula	Rāma	Kaliyuga <i>yēnāchālante svargam</i> (14, 63, 601 days=909 A.D.).	Sanskrit, Grantha	Records the separation of Taḷumanāḍu on the bank of the river Chūrṇī from a big <i>agrahāra</i> called Uliyanūr and the assignment of the revenues from both the places for the expenses of two festivals, one on the day of Tishya in the month of Mīna and another beginning on the day of the Satabhishak and ending on the day of Ārdra in the month of Mēsha for god Śiva. Cf. <i>J. O. R.</i> , Vol. XXVIII, pp. 24 ff. and Plate.
<p align="center">MADHYA PRADESH</p> <p align="center">INDORE DISTRICT</p> <p align="center">INDORE TAHSIL</p>						
3	Indore .—Copper-plates in the possession of Dr. S. N. Nagu. Through Dr. G. S. Gai. No. 1.	.....	<i>Mahārāja</i> Bhulūṇḍa	(1) Year 38, Vaiśākha śu. 13. (2) Year 77, Māgha ba. 3.	Sanskrit, Southern	Issued from Valkhā. States that a grant of a site for houses named Rōhyavāhaka in the Dāsīlakapalli-rāṣṭra on the opposite bank of the Narmadā was made to a number of brāhmaṇas on the first date and that the record was inscribed on the copperplate on the second date on the orders of the king. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
4	No. 2. Findspot: Dēvās, Devas Tahsil and District.	Paramāra of Mālwa	Naravarmanadēva	V i k r a m a 1152, Bhādrapada śu. 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Records the grant made by the king of two plots of land, each 20 <i>niṣarttanās</i> in extent, and each plot probably measuring 42 times 96 <i>parva-daṇḍa-pramāṇa</i> on each side, in the village or Mālāpuraka situated in Tūṅṇīpadra-750 to the brāhmaṇa Viśvarūpa, the son of [Maḥīrasvāmin and the grandson of Dhanapāla Bha-

10	20° 14' Do°	Do°	Do°	1851° 1851° 13' 13" (1) 1851° 13' 13" (1) 1851° 13' 13"	Do°	radvāja-gotra and Bhāradvāja, Āṅgīrasa and Bārhaspatya <i>praparas</i> and of Āśvalāyana-śākhā. The king, at the time, was camping in the village of Vāmatikā. The occasion for the grant is stated to be the death anniversary of <i>Mahārāja</i> Udayāditya. The king is stated to have taken a holy dip at the confluence of the Rēvā and the Kumvilārā rivers at the time of making the grant. The donee is stated to have hailed from Adiyalavida-ssthāna in the Dakṣiṇā-patha.
5	No. 3. Findspot Not known. . . . .	....	Bahādarasīgha	Vikrama 18[0*?]3, Māgha śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the grant by the ruler of a village named Navāgrāma probably to one Rāmaji along with all privileges. Details not clear.
6	No. 4. Do.	Holkar	Baḍā Malārāji (Malhar Rao I)	Vikrama 1881, Chaitra śu. 6.	Do.	Seems to record the grant made by the ruler of 21 <i>bighās</i> of land in the village Bēi situated in Budā-parganā to a certain Jagadēvā at the instance of Sujaṇasīga, an official (<i>kāraṇāvata</i>).
7	No. 5. Do. . . . .	....	<i>Mahārāja</i> Jālamasīgha	Vikrama 1[8]52, Māgha śu. 5.	Do.	Seems to register the grant by the ruler of 10 <i>bighās</i> of land to a certain Mōti, a servant of the ruler. Details not clear.
8	No. 6. Do.	Holkar	[Ya]sayamta-Rāva (Yashwant Rao I)	Vikrama 1862, Māgha ba. 13.	Do.	Records the grant made by the ruler at the instance of <i>Kōṭhārī</i> Gaṅgārāmaji of 27 <i>bighās</i> of land situated in Kasabā-Malārāgaḍa to one Lālamna Hirānamda, a Gujārātī brāhmaṇa of Kasabā-Bhānapurā.
9	No. 7. Do.	Nawwāb of Jāora	Ghaus Muhammad Khān	Faṣlī 1268, Rabi-ul awwal 14, Vikrama 1917, Kuvāra (Āśvina) ba. 1.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nastā'liq.	Bilingual. Records the allotment of 10 <i>bighās</i> of land in the village of Nāgadi in Parganā Baradābadā to three persons including Padāmaji of the Pavāra Rājapūta family probably by the chief on condition that they should dig up a new well and cultivate the land and enjoy the produce of the land after paying annually 50 Rupees in Sālamasāhī-sikkā. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 64.
10	No. 8. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣlī 1268, Ramazān 20.	Do.	Do. Stipulates that <i>Kamalīgara</i> (i.e. blanket weavers) Dalā and Bāla should excavate a new well on the land given to them in the village Māmatakhēdā in Parganā Jāvarā that they should pay Rupees seven in Sālamasāhī-sikkā per <i>bighā</i> and that they should not leave the land previously cultivated by them fallow. The orders were perhaps issued by the chief from his headquarters at Gulsanābāda <i>alias</i> Jāvarā. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 65.
11	No. 9. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣlī 1268, Shawwāl 21.	Do.	Do. Stipulates that a certain Tekā-māli should excavate a new well on the land given to him in Rasurapura village in Parganā Jāvarā, that he should pay Rupees seven in Sālamasāhī-sikkā per <i>bighā</i> and that he should not leave the land previously cultivated by him fallow. The orders were probably issued by the chief from his headquarters at Gulsanābād <i>alias</i> Jāvara. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 66.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1970-71—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—Concl'd. INDORE DISTRICT—Concl'd. INDORE TASIL—Concl'd. INDORE—Concl'd.					
12	No. 10. Findspot: Do.	Nawwāb of Jaora .	Ghaus Muhammad Khān	Faṣlī 1269 (1270 in Persian), Muḥarram 4; Vikrama 1919	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Persian, Nastāliq	Bilingual. Stipulates that Lālajī, Kumārā a Kunabī and a resident of Magarānā in <i>Parganā</i> Samjīta, should dig up a new well on the fallow land and that he should pay Rupees five in Sālamasāhi-sikkā, per <i>bīghā</i> per year and that he should not leave the land previously cultivated by him fallow. This stipulation was issued probably by the chief from his headquarters at Gulsanābāda <i>alias</i> Jāvarā. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 67.
13	No. 11. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣlī 1270, Safar 6, Vikrama 1919, Śrāvana śu. 8.	Do.	Do. Records the grant of 30 <i>bīghās</i> of cultivated land in Bhīmā-khēḍī in Jāvarā <i>Parganā</i> , for raising a garden to Mahamada Yūsufā-khāna, the son of Mahamada Hayātā-khāna for hereditary enjoyment, probably by the chief from his headquarters of Gulsanābāda <i>alias</i> Jāvarā. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 68.
14	No. 12. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣlī 12[.], Rajab 4, Vikrama 1919, Pausa śu. 6.	Do.	Do. Records that the brāhmaṇas Bhagavānadāsa, Chītāmana and Bēnīrāma, residents of Varāḍavādā, were granted 25 <i>bīghās</i> of land, 10 <i>bīghās</i> for raising a garden and 15 <i>bīghās</i> for cultivation, to be enjoyed by them hereditarily, without any preconditions. This permanent grant was probably issued by the chief from his headquarters at Gulsanābāda <i>alias</i> Jāvarā. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 69.
15	No. 13. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣlī 1270, Sha'bān (S h a w ā l in Persian) 26, Vikrama 1920, Vaiśākha ba. 13.	Do.	Do. Records the grant of 25 <i>bīghās</i> of cultivable land in the village Vārākhēḍa in <i>Parganā</i> Jāvarā, to [Ma*]hamada Naīma-khā[m], the son of Mahamada Yārā-Hakīma, to be enjoyed hereditarily. Stipulates that out of the 25 <i>bīghās</i> , 20 <i>bīghās</i> are for cultivation and the remaining 5 <i>bīghās</i> for grazing cattle. This grant was issued probably by the chief. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 70.
16	No. 14. Do.	Do.	Do.	(1) Faṣlī 1268 (2) Faṣlī 1272, Ramzān 11; Vikrama 1921.	Do.	Do. States that 3 <i>bīghās</i> of land in Kasabā Tāla were given to three brāhmaṇa residents named Ōmkāra, Tulasīrāma and Kirapārāma on the first date for digging a well and for cultivation. The same brāhmaṇas were given another 5 <i>bīghās</i> of land in the same place on the second date. The donor was the chief. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 71.

17	No. 15.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣṭi 1272, Shawwāl [9]; Vikrama 1921, Phālguna śu. 7.	Do.	Do. Stipulates that Bhagā, Varanā and Suthāra, residents of Luhārī in Parganā Jāvarā, should excavate a new well in the village and pay Rupees seven per <i>bīghā</i> per year and that they should not leave the land fallow. The stipulation was probably issued by the chief. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 72.
18	No. 16.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Faṣṭi 1272, Shawwāl, 11; Vikrama 1921, Phālguna śu. 13.	Do.	Do. Stipulates that Udērāma and Harirāma belonging to the Kunabī community and residing at Biragaḍa, should dig a well and cultivate 5 <i>bīghās</i> of land and pay Rupees seven in Sālamasāhi-sikkā per <i>bīghā</i> , totalling to Rupees 35. The donor was probably the chief. For the Persian portion see Appendix D, No. 73.
19	No. 17.	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of seven <i>bīghās</i> of land to a brāhmaṇa named Dayārāmaji of the Pārika community at the instance of Thākura Khumānasigha. In late characters.
20	No. 18.	Do. . . . .	....	Mahārājādhirāja Saṁgrāmasigha	....	Do.	Records the grant, made by the ruler, of 200 <i>bīghās</i> of <i>mālētī</i> land in some villages such as Gunā etc. to Tula[si-gira], a disciple of Sāmī Ratana-gira(giri). Do.
SEHORE DISTRICT							
HUZUR TAHSIL							
21	Bhopal.—Copper-plates in the Office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal. Findspot: Barhi, Murwara Tahsil, Jabalpur District. Through Shri P.R. Srinivasan, Superintending Epigraphist.	Kalachuri . . .	Yaśaḥkarnṇa		Kalachuri-Chēdi 828, Phālguna śu. 15, Friday, lunar eclipse=1077 A.D., February 10.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . .	Records the grant, made by the king, of Khayarī-grāma in [Dā]halēmkanāḍa-pattala to the brāhmaṇa Rāṇaka Āmaṇa-śarmman, son of Rāṇaka Dāṅga and grandson of Rāṇaka Āli, belonging to Gargga-gōtra with five <i>pravaras</i> . It is stated that the king made the grant on the occasion of the eclipse after having taken a bath, according to rules, at the Daśāsvamēdha-ghaṭṭa at Vārāṇasī. Also states that the gift was intended for the increase of the religious merit and fame of the king and his parents.
MAHARASHTRA							
KOLHAPUR DISTRICT							
KOLHAPUR TAHSIL							
22	Kolhapur—Copper-plate sets in the possession of Shri D. G. Kopargaonkar, Kolhapur. Through Shri N. Lakshminarayana Rao, Kolhapur. Findspot: Not known. No. 1.	Bhoja	Prithvīmallavarman		Regnal year 31, Aśvayuja śu.di. [5].	Sanskrit (corrupt), Southern.	Issued from Prithvīparvata. Records a royal grant of lands to Śivāryya of Kaundinya-sagōtra. The executor (<i>ājñapti</i>) of the grant was Nidhivara and it was written by Śiridāma, belonging to the Ādirahasiyakula. In characters of the 6th-7th century A.D.
23	No. 2	Do.	Do.		Do. The regnal year, however, is given in words.	Do.	Contents similar to No. 22 above. The <i>ājñapti</i> Nidhivara is described as <i>bhōjaka</i> . The name of the writer of the record is given here as Śiridāma and he is described as <i>Patraka Rāhasika</i> . Do.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1970-71—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE					
	SHIMOGA DISTRICT					
	SHIMOGA TALUK					
24	Shimoga.—Plates in the District Museum. From Sri K. N. Nanjundaswamy, Assistant Curator of the Museum. Through Shri M. J. Sharma. No. 1. Findspot: Hosahalli, Hosanagar Taluk, Shimoga District.	Vijayanagara . . .	Krishnadēvarāya	Saka 1444 (wrong for 1445), Svabhānu, Pushya, Makara-saṁkramaṇa, Hasta, Tuesday=1523 A.D., December 29. (The <i>nakṣatra</i> Hasta ended at .86 on the previous day).	Sanskrit and Kan- naḍa, Nandināgarī.	Registers a royal grant of the village of Mattūru, renamed as Kṛṣṇarāyapuram, along with the hamlets Ūrukaḍuvūru and Daṇāyaka-Hosahalli, in the Gaṅgamaṇḍali-nāḍu of the Gājanūru-sthala of the Araga-rājya. The donee was Triyam-baka, son of Hanne Tipparasa of the Āśvalāyana-sūtra, Vāsishth-ānvaya and Rik-sākhā. Also records that on the same occasion the donee granted the village of Ūrukaḍuvūru to Harihar-ārādhyā, the son of Mādhav-ārādhyā of the Kōtīś-ānvaya, Apastamba-sūtra, Yajus-sākhā and Harit-ānvaya and the village of Hosahalli-Marekatte-Saṁgalāpura to Daṇḍaubhala and Aubhala of the Āśvalāyana-sūtra, Kāśyapa-gōtra and Rik-sākhā. It is also stated that Triyam-baka divided Mattūru and, after retaining a portion of it for himself, distributed the rest amongst a number of brāhmaṇas and a couple of deities. The record was written by Virāṇāchārya, the son of Mallana. Cf. <i>Ep.Carn.</i> , Vol. VII, Sh. No. 26.
25	No. 2. Findspot: Kayaledurga, Tirthahalli Taluk, Shimoga District.	Keladi . . .	Basavappanāyaka	Saka 1624 (current), Vishu, Kārttika śu. 5.	Kannada	Records the grant, made by the ruler, of income from some lands to the ascetic Yemṭuḷaḍe-Nāraṅgaḍēva of Bālehalli for the purpose of the maintenance of the Vāsikṛita-maṭha, built by Guruvappa-voḍeya at the village of Uppuvali alias Virabhadrapura-grāma situated in Soraba-sime. It also records the grant, made by the ruler, of 8 <i>khaṇḍuga</i> of paddy for the food offerings to the deity Basavappanāḍēva.
26	No. 3. Findspot: Kammuchchi, Hosanagar Taluk, Shimoga District.	Do.	Do.	Saka 1624 (current), Vishu, Māgha ba. 5, Thursday=1702 A.D., February 6, f.d.t. 12.	Do.	Records a number of grants of lands, made by the ruler, to the <i>Aśēshavidvan-māhājanas</i> of Kammuchchi in the <i>agrahāra</i> of Bhadrarājapura which was newly separated from the sixty <i>agrahāras</i> . The record refers to the former gifts and the names of the brāhmaṇas who received them. Published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VIII, Tl. No. 136.
	RAJASTHAN					
	AJMER DISTRICT					
	AJMER TAHSIL					
27	Chaundā.—Plate in the possession of Smt. Durgade-i Kishanpuri. Impressions through Shri C. L. Suri.	Do.	Do. . . . .	.....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record that a certain <i>Thā</i> (<i>Thākura</i>) Pramapuji entrusted the right to worship in the temple of Varāha to a certain <i>Gusāmī</i> Harisimghāsna Bhārati. Also refers to the king Prathirāja who is stated to have arranged for the worship in the above mentioned temple in Vikrama 1211, Māgha ba.11. In late characters.

28	Another plate in the possession of the same person. Do.	Rāthōḍ . . .	Vijayasingha . . .	Vikrama 1825, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 5.	Do. . .	Issued from Takhatagaḍha in Jōdhapura. Records the grant of the Chāvamḍiyā village in Ajmēra to Gusāmī Rāmapuri by Mahārājakanvara Phatēsingha.
29	Pushkar. —Plate in the possession of Shri Mishri Lal Sharma Parasar, Chir Ghat. Do.	Guhilōt . . .	Mahārāṇā Saṁgrāmasingha . . .	Vikrama 1567, Kārttika śu. 15, Sunday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records the royal grant of two villages named Pāsēli and Tilōrū to the priest of Pukhara-tīratha (i.e. Pushkar) as endowment to the Varāha temple.
UDAIPUR DISTRICT						
UDAIPUR TAHSIL						
30	Udaipur. —Copper-plates in the Museum. No. 1. Findspot: Girwa Tahsil, Udaipur District. Museum Reg. No. 154/1102. Through Dr. K.V. Ramesh, Dy. Superintending Epigraphist.	Pratāp Mahārāṇa of Udaipur	Bhīmasingha . . .	(1) Vikrama 1859 (2) Vikrama 1874, Phālguna śu. 9, Monday=1818 A.D., March 16.	Do. . .	Seems to record a grant of 65 <i>bigās</i> of land in the village of Bānasēna, probably on the first date. In this connection mention is made of a certain Vyāsa Kiratarāma Daulatarāma. The charter was written by Kōḥāri Mōtirāma probably on the second date. Mentions Pañchōli Suratasigha Nāthurāma.
31	No. 2. Findspot: Lākḥavāṭi Bagor, Girwa Tahsil, Udaipur District. Museum Reg. No. 155/1103. Do.	Do. . .	Sīradārasingha . . .	(1) Vikrama 1879, Kārttika śu. 11. (2) Vikrama 1882, Vaiśākha ba. 5.	Do. . .	Seems to record a grant of 5 <i>bigās</i> of land called <i>pīvala</i> to Gōratīrāma and Gobadarāma by the ruler probably on the first date. The record was probably written on the second date. Refers to the Kāsi-jātrā of Mahārāja-kuvara Javānasighaji.
32	No. 3. Findspot: Nāthdwāra, Nathdwara Tahsil, Udaipur District. Museum Reg. No. 158. Do.	Do. . .	Javānasigha . . .	Vikrama 1891, Chaitra ba. 12, Thursday=1835 A.D., March 26.	Do. . .	Seems to record a grant of 90 <i>bigās</i> comprising of 47 <i>bigās</i> of land called <i>pāivala</i> and 43 <i>bigās</i> of land called <i>rākhada</i> to three individuals (names given and shares of each being specified). The record was written by Mēhtā Umēdasigha. Pa[m]choli Suratasigha Nāthurāmōta is mentioned at the end.
33	No. 4 Findspot: Do. Museum Reg. No. 157. Do.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Vikrama 1892, Śrāvaṇa ba. 11, Monday=1826 A.D., August 8.	Do. . .	Seems to record the renewal of an earlier grant of 20 <i>bigās</i> of land by Mahārāṇa Mōkala. In this connection a certain brāhmaṇa Bhavānidā[sa-] Amaradāsa of Pipalavāsa village is mentioned. Written by Mēhtā Umēdasigha. Pa[m]choli Suratasigha-Nāthurāmōta is also mentioned.
TAMILNADU						
COIMBATORE DISTRICT						
BHAVANI TALUK						
34	Mattūr. —Plate in the possession of Shri M. K. Subrahmanyam. Through Dr. G. S. Gai.	Ruler of Mysore . . .	Krishnarāja-voḍiyar II (ruling from Śrīraṅgapattana).	Śaka 1685, Kali 4964 (wrong for 4864), Svabhānu, Pushya [śu.] 15, Wednesday, Punarvasu=1764 A.D., January 18.	Kannada . . .	Records an endowment of land (particulars not clear) for the paṭṭāra-tiruvārādhanē (worship and offering) to the deities Varadarājasvāmi and Aliganāchamma of Māvattūru-grāma situated in Andūru-ṣṭhala of Na[ga]ra-nādu by Dāsa-gauḍa and another person whose name is not clear.

A.—COPPER PLATES, 1970-71—Concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—Concl'd.						
MADRAS DISTRICT						
35	Madras. —Copper-plate set deposited in the Government Museum. Findspot : Mangalallūr, Wandiwash Taluk, North Arcot District. Through Shri P. R. Srinivasan, Superintending Epigraphist.	Vijayanagara .	Dēvarāya II	Śaka 1347 (<i>śailābhi-guṇa-bhū</i>), Parābhava, Chaitra śu. 12, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Nandi-nāgarī.	Indifferently engraved. Records the grant, made by the king, of the village Maṅgalalūru, in Marudādu-nādu in Chelukyapaṭu in Vēguṇa-kōṭaka in Paḍaviḍu-rājya, after renaming it as Dēvarāyapuram, as <i>sarvamānya</i> to the ascetic Indragiri.
TANJAVUR DISTRICT						
MANNARGUDI TALUK						
33	Mannārgudi. —Plates through the District Munsif, Mannārgudi.	..	Rājendra, son of Rājārām	Kali 4112 . . .	Tamil	Spurious. Records the grant of land for worship by the king on the occasion of his hunting and the right of worship to Perichchivarran, a member of the <i>Vēduva-jāti</i> (tribe of hunters) at the latter's request, to god Śirrambalanāda-biramarūpalingam who appeared under a <i>punnai</i> tree in the forest. In late characters.
UTTAR PRADESH						
VARANASI DISTRICT						
VARANASI TAHSIL						
37	Varānasi. —Copper-plate set in the Bhārat Kalā Bhavan. Impression through the Hony. Director, Bhārat Kalā Bhavan. Findspot: Not known.	Chandra of Kumāun	Dyōtachandradēva	Śaka 1617, Mārga-śrisha 30, Tuesday, solar eclipse=1695 A.D., November 26	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records a tax-free gift of two plots of land in two villages, 500 <i>bīghās</i> in Saravarakhēri and 1100 <i>bīghās</i> in Lōharā by the chief to <i>Paṇḍita</i> Rāmāji and Lakshmanāji. Among the witnesses are mentioned Virēśvara-pā[m*]ḍe, Lakshmi-pati-pāṇḍe, Śrīnātha-adhikāri, <i>Divāna</i> Bhavadēva, <i>Jōsi</i> Sarvadēva, etc., It was written by Mōhana-Bha[m]ḍāri and engraved by Gōpāla.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p>ANDHRA PRADESH ANANTAPUR DISTRICT TADPATRI TALUK</p>						
1	Ālūru.—Chennakēśava temple, central shrine, beam of the entrance.	Vijayanagara .	....	....	Telugu . . .	Damaged and built in. Seems to record the gift of a garden on the occasion of the lunar eclipse on the date (lost) by Abānāyan-gāru, son of Pemmasani-Timmānāyanigāru in a village (name lost) in Gutti-rājya which was perhaps a <i>nāyamkara</i> given to the donor by Sāluva Timmarusaṃyagāru, to god Ahōbalēśvara at Ālūru, probably for the merit of his father, in the reign of a chief or a king whose name is not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.
2	Āravēḍu.—Ruined Śiva temple, pillar in the <i>mandapa</i>.	....	....	Saka 1243, Durmmati, Jyēsthā ba. 5, Sunday=1321 A.D., May 3.	Do. . . .	Do. Purport not clear. Refers to a certain Kēśava-jiyyalu, son of Gaṅgarāsi, who is stated to have held the <i>vr̥tti</i> of the temples of Dasamēśvaradēva, Aditēśvaradēva and Bhairavadēva at Velalūru.
3	Stone set up in front of the Chennakēśavasvāmi temple.	[Vijayanagara]	....	Saka 1450 (wrong for 1460, current), Hēvilāmbi, Mārgaśira śu. 15, lunar eclipse=1537 A.D., November 16, Friday.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of a perpetual lamp by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Beḷagalarāju Nāgayadēvamahārāju for the merit of his parents and his overlord, Raghu-patirāju.
4	Stone lying outside the temple . . .	[Do.] . . .	....	Saka 1452 (current), Virōdhi, Māgha śu. 11, Sunday=1530 A.D., January 9.	Do. . . .	Records the gift of land in Āravēḍu by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> .....dēva-mahārāju, son of .....rājuvāru to <i>Maṅgala</i> (<i>Maṅgali</i>) Komḍōju for conducting <i>ḍōḷḷa-nāgasarāla-vai-bhavam</i> (drum and pipe service) in the temple of Kēśava-mūrti in Āravēḍu. Āravēḍu is stated to have been bestowed as <i>nāyamkara</i> by Viśvanāthanāyanigāru on the donor.
5	Wall to the left of the entrance into the <i>mandapa</i> .	[Do.] . . .	....	Krōdhana, Āśvīja śu. 14.	Do. . . .	Records the conversion of an endowment (<i>mānya</i>) of the deity Chamnarāyaḍu of Āravēḍu into a tax-free endowment (<i>sarvamānya</i>) by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Āravēṭi Bukkarāju for the merit of Āravēṭi Bhaṭṭarāju Timmappa. In characters of about the 15th century.
6	Broken stone lying outside the same temple.	[Do.] . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Fragmentary. Mentions Gutti Yara Timmaraju and Sarabaraju. In characters of about the 16th century.
7	Attirāladinne.—Boulder fixed into the fence of a field near the school.	Do. . . .	Sadāśivarāja	Saka 1[4]7[1], Saumya, ....ba. 11.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Refers to the plastering work in the temple of Chennakēśvaradēva in Attirāladinna, a <i>sarvamānya-agrahāra</i> . Refers to the individuals Dārōjula Yarōju, Tiruvōju and others. Also mentions the 24 families.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

32

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—contd. ANANTAPUR DISTRICT—concl. TADPATRI TALUK—concl.					
8	Chintakāyamaṇḍa —Chennakēśava-svāmi temple, stone set up in front.	[Vijayanagara]	....	Saka 1432, Pramōdūta, Māgha śu. 10, Thursday=1511 A.D., January 9.	Telugu . . .	Records the gift of <i>doṃmari-paṇṇu</i> , during the time of Śāluva Govindārājaya, for the construction of the temple (<i>nagaru</i>) of Chennakēśvaradēva and for conducting the festivities in that temple at Chintakāmaṇḍa situated in Chāṇḍikōṭa-sīma by Pratāpa-raḍi Nāgā-raḍi, the <i>godaguvaḍivāṇḍu</i> of Doṃmari-24 families (<i>kulas</i>) at the instance of certain individuals (names given) including Rāmachandṛini Tirumalārāju, the headman (<i>peḍavāṇḍu</i>) of Doṃmari-24 families (<i>kulas</i>) for whose merit the gift was made. Also records the gift of some money for the same purpose by the <i>Raḍi-prajalu</i> of the same village.
9	Tirumalāpuram.—Narasimhasvāmi temple, stone set up in front.	Chālukya of Bādāmi	[ya]ditya Satyāśraya . . .	....	Do. . . .	Broken. Seems to record the gift of land 50 <i>maṇṇu</i> in extent to Rēvalabōḷa Duggaśarāmāru of Gōṇḍilya (Kaunḍinya)-gōṭra, probably by Perbāṇa-Mutturāju who was ruling from Veḷaḷūru while Vāṇarāju was ruling from [Pāṇ]-buḷigi. In characters of about the 7th century.
	CHITTOOR DISTRICT CHANDRAGIRI TALUK					
10	Tiruchchānūr—Padmāvati temple. Slabs built as a small wall in the north-eastern corner of the <i>prākāra</i> .	Chōḷa . . .	Rājarāja I . . . . .	....	Tamil . . .	In two fragments. Both the pieces introduce Iḍar-nikki Arulākki <i>alias</i> Rājarāja-mūvēndavēḷaṇ. The first contains the king's <i>meḷkkīrtti</i> , <i>Tirumagaḷ pōla</i> etc., and seems to record a gift of 4[0] <i>kaḷanḷu</i> . Published in <i>T. T. Devasthānam Epigraphical Series</i> , Vol. I, Nos. 15 and 17.
11	Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Contains part of a record probably detailing the fixation of the contribution from a few persons in cash (<i>kaḷaṇḷu</i>) and kind (<i>kāḍi</i>) in return for their utilisation of Nandi-ēri, endowed by Vijaiyāditta....for the deities [Tiruvila]-ṅgōyir-perumāṇaḍigaḷ, Tirumandiraśālaipperumāṇaḍigaḷ Tiruvēṅgaḍattupperumāṇaḍigaḷ, etc. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., No. 4.
12	Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to contain part of a record specifying some food offerings to a deity. The <i>śṛīkāryam</i> of the temple of the deity Tiruvilaṅgōyir-perumāṇaḍigaḷ is referred to. Do. Ibid., No. 118.
13	Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Refers to the division [Te]ṇkarai Neṇmali-nāḍu and Tiruvilaṅgōyil. Do. Ibid. No. 119.

14	Do. . . . .	....	....	Regnal year 30, day 260.	Do.	In two fragments. Seems to record a gift of 80 <i>pon</i> probably for making an <i>udara-bandhana</i> . In characters of about the 11th century. Ibid., Nos. 127-28.
15	Do. . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1300	Do.	Do. Contains part of some grant for food offerings to some deities. The <i>śrībhāṇḍāra</i> of Alagiya-perumāl is referred to.
16	<i>Vāhana-maṇḍapa</i> in front of the Padmāvati temple, west wall outside.	Chōla	Tribhuvana-chakravarti Rājārāja (III)	Regnal year [5], Vaikāśi.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of six <i>paṭṭi</i> of land brought under cultivation by excavating a lake probably by Pokkan <i>alias</i> Pāṇḍiyadaraiyar, son of Aṇḍār. The land is stated to be a part of the <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> of Alagiya-perumāl. T. T. Devasthanam Epigraphical series, Vol. I, No. 34.
17	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Appears to record a gift of some money (?) remitted to the treasury of Alagiya-perumāl. Ambālippillai, Tiruvēṇḡadam in.....śōla-maṇḍalam and Tiruvīḷṅḡōyil are referred to. In characters of about the 14th century.
GUNTUR DISTRICT						
NARASARAOPET TALUK						
18	Chējerla.—Kapōtēśvara temple, lower proper right corner of one of the votive <i>sahasralīṅgas</i> on the north-eastern side of the main shrine.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Telugu-Kannaḍa.	Reads: <i>Śrī Vippra[śē]khara</i> In characters of about the 7th century.
19	Below the <i>śikhara</i> of a votive <i>śiva</i> shrine in the eastern side of the <i>prākāra</i>.	....	....	....	Telugu-Kannaḍa	Damaged. Seems to record the name Kaliy[u]ga-[ma].. In characters of about the 8th century.
20	Below the <i>śikhara</i> of the shrine under the tree in the southern side of the <i>prākāra</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the name Chētiyaṇṇa. Do.
SATTENAPALLI TALUK						
21	Amaravati.—Impressions of Inscriptions received from the Curator, Archaeological Museum, Amaravati, No. 1.	Ikshvāku] . . . .	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Fragmentary. The text seems to have been similar to that of the three inscriptions of Ikshvāku Mādhariṇiṭa Virapurisadāta published in <i>Archaeological Survey of South India</i> , Vol. I, pp. 110 ff.
22	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Pipa mātuya dānaṁ</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century B.C.
23	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Badly worn out. Seems to record that some object was installed (<i>paṭiṭhapito</i>). Do.
HYDERABAD DISTRICT						
24	Hyderabad.—Broken octagonal pillar preserved in the Office of the Department of Archaeology and Museum, A.P., Hyderabad. Findspot: Kēsānupalle, Palnad taluk, Guntur District. Impressions from the Director of Archaeology and Museums, A.P.	Ikshvāku	[Vāsi]thīṇṇiṭa siri Chāṇṇitamūla (I)	Regnal year 13, Hēṇanta 1, diṇa 1.	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the erection of a pillar probably called Budhi by Maha-Chāṇṇa and Chula..... etc., the sons of the merchant Budhi and his wife Hāṇḡā, perhaps for achieving unity with their own fellow traders, in the <i>mahāchētika</i> of the Mūlavasi-vihāra of the monks of the Bahusūtiya school in the village Niḡigala. Noticed in A. P. Govt. Report on Epigraphy for 1965, No. B 92, and published in <i>Ep. Antiqua</i> , vol. I, pp. 146 ff. and plate.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—contd. HYDERABAD DISTRICT—concl'd. Hyderabad—concl'd.					
25	Fragments lying in the same Office. Findspot: Ruined Siva temple, Nidigonda, Jangaon Taluk, Warangal District.	Kakatiya . . .	....	Śaka 1141 (<i>chandra-abdhi-tā</i>), Pramāthin, Rādha (Vaiśākha) śu. 6, Sunday=1219 A.D., April 21.	Sanskrit, Telugu .	Begins with the Kakatiya genealogy. Records (1) the erection of <i>Trikūṭa</i> temple for the deities such as Rudra, Mādhava-Mahādēva and another (name lost) and shrines for other deities such as Sūrya, Gaṇapati, etc., by Kunda-māmbā, the daughter of Mahādēva and the queen of Rudra, the Nāṭavāḍi chief and the provision made for worship etc., (2) the founding of Kundapura and its gift to <i>brāhmanas</i> (3) the construction of a temple for Śaṅkara at Jidikallu and (4) the construction of the shrines of Ardhanārīśvara, Umamahēśvara and Kuṇḍēśvara at the villages Kālēśvara, Mantrakūṭa and Śrīśaila respectively and a tank called Kundasamudra.
26	Do. Findspot: In a field adjoining the hillock of the ruined Narasiṃha temple to the south of Rahmānpūr, Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District.	[Cheraiku chief]	Viśvanātha-mahārāju . . .	Śaka 1189 . . .	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Engraved from bottom to top. Commences with a <i>praśasti</i> in Sanskrit prose and records the gift of the village Guddapalli in [Ch]erāgodāla-sthala together with tanks and the income from taxes by the chief to Śintapurva Śivapaśēkulu (i.e., Śāntaśiva) described as a devotee of Tripurāntakadēva.
	MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT ACHCHAMPET TALUK					
27	Amarābād.—Slab lying outside the Siva temple, front side.	Do. . . .	Immaḍi Viśvanātha-dēva . . .	Śaka 1196, (wrong for 1186), Raktākshi, Jyēsthā śu. 5 Friday=1264 A.D., May 2.	Telugu . . .	Records the consecration of the (image of the) deity Siddha-mahālakshmi for the welfare of the chief by Śukadēva. Records also the grants of lands by Immaḍidēva, Maṃchirāju, Mādēvi, Śaṅkara and Śukadēva. The last mentioned entrusted the lands to Amma-jīyya for worship and offerings thrice a day to the deity. Cf. <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 19, p. 38, No. Mn. 5.
28	Back side	Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the gifts of wet lands in Burugumḍāla for the worship of the deity Lakshmidēvi by Daṃḍerāju-Peddi for the merit of Bollaya-rāḍi. The lands included the share allotted to the priest Amma-jīyya mentioned in No. 27 above. In characters of the 13th century.
29	Pillar in front of the Siva temple . . . . .	....	....	Viṣṇu, Vaiśākha śu. 11, Sunday. Probably=1418 A.D., April 17.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a bund for the tank belonging to the deity Svayambhūdēva with the help of 30 <i>māḍas</i> contributed by Malli-setṭi, son of Pedda Bāla-setṭi. In characters of about the 15th century. Cf. <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 19, p. 40, No. Mn. 7.

30	Another pillar in the same temple .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of wet land beyond the tank in Jiluguballi to the deity Swayambhūdeva by Pōtaya. In characters of about the 16th century. Ibid., p. 41, No. Mn. 9.
31	Umāmahēśvaram near Raṅgāpuram.— Pillar in front of the main door-way of the Umāmahēśvara temple on the hill.	....	....	Saka 1620 (<i>viyad-nētra-anṅga-indu</i>), Bahudhānya, Nija-Jyēshtha Purnami, Monday=1698 A.D., June 13.	Sanskrit, Telugu . .	Records the setting up of the images of Virēsa, Nandīsa, Pārvati and Kēśava in the temple of Mahēśa to the north of the Śrīgiri by Purushōttama, one of the three sons of Narasalakshmyāmbā of the Dēchināyani family at the instance of Sadānanda-Bhārati. The record was composed by Pāṇemu Nrihary-adhvari. A <i>chakrabandha</i> is depicted at the end. Ibid., pp. 78-79, No. Mn. 36.
32	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Contains a verse in <i>Āryā</i> metre in praise of god Mahēśvara composed by Sallarāya-voḍaya. In characters of about the 17th century. Ibid., p. 80, No. Mn. 37.
33	Pillar set up on the right side of the same temple.	....	....	Saka 1242, Raudri, Kārttika ba. 7, Friday=1320 A.D., October 24.	Telugu	Records the order laid down by <i>Asaṅkhyāta-Mahēśvaras</i> from Śrīparvatam, Śrīmahēśvaram (i.e., Umāmahēśvaramu), Amarāvati and Munnānūru assigning the income from sixteen villages (names given) to provide for worship and offerings etc. in the Mahēśvara temple. Mentions the gift formerly made by Pratāparudradēva-mahārāju, Gaṇapi Virayya and the people of 72 <i>niyōgas</i> . Ibid. p. 80, No. Mn. 38.
34	Same pillar . . . . .	....	....	Bahudhānya, Jyēshtha śu. 15, Monday=1698 A.D., June 27.	Do.	Records the setting up of the images of Pārvati, Virabhadra, Channakēśava, Mahishāsūramardini and Nandikēśvara by Sadānandasvāmi. The sculptors of the images were Peda-Sarabhaya and Chinna-Sarabhaya, sons of Vāvilēti Basuvaya. See No. 31 above.
35	Another side . . . . .	....	....	Saka 1677 (<i>sapta-sapta-ritu-chandra</i>), Yuva, Nija-Jyēshtha Purnami, Mūla, Monday=1755, A.D., June 23.	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Records the setting up of <i>dhruva-stambhas</i> in front of the shrines of Mahēśvara, Virēsa and Channakēśava by Lakshmaya, son of Gōvindu Jamgaya-setṭi and Lakshmana. The Telugu portion at the end records the obeisance of Lakshmīpati, son of Gōvindu Jamgamsetṭi. <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 19 p. 83, No. Mn. 39.
36	Pieces of a pillar lying in the Umāmahēśvara temple at the foot of the hill.	Kākatīya	Rudra	Saka 1202, Vikrama, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Thursday=1280 A.D., April 4.	Do.	Fragments. Record the construction of the <i>maṭha</i> called Chenna-Mahēśvarapura to the north of the temple of Mahēśvara for the <i>Mahēśvaras</i> by Rāmāyya the <i>bhaṇḍāru-karanamu</i> of the ruler, the construction of the five shrines named Chalamartigaṇḍa-Rudrēśvara, Rāmanāthadēva, Chenna-Sōmanāthadēva, Chenna Mallināthadēva and Pōchēśvara by his wife Mala-sāni and the various gifts of lands for the maintenance of the temples, worship, offerings, flower-gardens, festivals etc. <i>Bhaṇḍāru Viraya</i> is also referred to. Cf. ibid. pp. 84 ff., No. Mn. 41.
37	Do.	[Do.]	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Do. Records the constructions (details lost) by <i>Bhaṇḍāru Pōchaya</i> the son of <i>Bhaṇḍāru Rāmāy</i> and the assignment of sixty shares for the <i>maṭhas</i> . In characters of about the 13th century. Ibid.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p>ANDHRA PRADESH—contd.</p> <p>MAHBUBNAGAR DISTRICT—concl'd.</p> <p>ACHCHAMPET TALUK—concl'd.</p> <p>Amarābād—concl'd.</p>						
38	Faces of a pillar lying in the Umamahēśvara temple at the foot of the hill.	Kākatya	Rudra	....	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu.	Fragments. Record the grants including that of the village Tigalapalli made by Cheṭaku Immaḍi Jeṭṭi-Bollayaraḍḍi at the instance of <i>Bhaṇḍāru</i> Pōchaya for worship and offerings in the temples including that of Mallikārjunadēva and for the maintenance of the <i>maṭhas</i> . Do. Ibid.
39	Do.	[Do.]	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the construction of several shrines, a <i>maṇḍapa</i> for celebrating the marriage of the deity Mahēśvara, <i>maṭhas</i> etc. and the grants made for their maintenance. <i>Bhaṇḍāru</i> Annaya is mentioned. The grant of the village Takka-vrōlu is also recorded. Permāḍidēva, Pērūr, Tigalapalli and Maṇḍala-pumballi are also referred to. Do. Ibid.
40	Do.	[Do.]	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the gifts of land to provide for food offerings, in Gomkavura probably situated in the <i>nāyamkara</i> of Viśvanāthadēva. Also refers to the gift of lands under Uttamaṇḍa-kāluva in Surabhi, the <i>nāyamkara</i> of <i>Bhaṇḍāru</i> Mahādēva, to several deities including Chenna-Sōmanāthadēva. Do. Ibid.
<p>KOLLAPUR TALUK</p>						
41	Bekkam. —Muktēśvara temple (Bekkēśvara runi-guḍi), <i>mahamaṇḍapa</i> , four faces of a pillar. Impressions from the Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey Project, Madras.	....	....	Saka 987 Viśvā-vasu, Śrāvana śu. 5, Tuesday. Irregular.	Kannāḍa	Damaged. Seems to record the grant of 87 <i>matṭar</i> of dry land and 2 <i>matṭar</i> of wet land to Kāśmirapandita to provide for worship of Chōlēśvara by Kētarasa and Rājarasa.
42	Kudavalli. —Saṅgamēśvarasvāmi temple, pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> . Do.	....	....	Saka 132[2], Vikrama, Mārgaśira śu. 15, Wednesday=1400 A. D., December 1.	Telugu	Do. Seems to record the renovation of the <i>śikhara</i> , <i>maṇḍapa</i> and the <i>bhāvantī</i> of the temple of Saṅgamēśvara dēva. Refers to Sukhāṁṛitaśrīpāda and the pedda-karaṇam (name not clear) of Kāṁḍana vrōlu.
<p>NALGONDA DISTRICT</p> <p>NALGONDA TALUK</p>						
43	Pānugallu. —Śrī Venkatēśvara temple, wall near the <i>dvārapālaka</i> image, proper left of the entrance.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Chālukya Vikrama year..... śu. 10 Sunday.	Sanskrit, Kannāḍa.	Fragmentary. The king is stated to be at Kalyāṇapura. Refers to Permāḍidēva and to a <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> (name lost) who is said to have secured probably a fief, from the king's son prince Tailapa dēva. Records the grant

							of the village (tax-free) Adōni-pāmulu in Indōlti-70, to a brāhmaṇa (name lost) son of Vaidyanātha. Refers to Tammu-Bhīma. Cf. <i>A.P. Arch. Series</i> No. 3, p. 67, No. Ng. 51.
44	Pachohla Sōmēśvara temple, stonelying in the compound.	....	....	....	Do.		Fragmentary. Seems to describe Kuntalavallabha and Bhīma-nipati. In characters of about the 11th century.
45	Wall of the empty shrine, right side in the same temple.	....	....	....	Telugu		Damaged. Contains a <i>prāśasti</i> of a chief described as Kōdūru-puravarēśvara and as belonging to the solar race, Kāśyapa-gōtra and Karikāl-ānvaya and seems to record a gift for food-offerings, etc., to a deity. In characters of about the 13th century.
46	Slab fixed near the doorway in Chhāyā-Sōmēśvara temple.	Kākatīya	Rudra	....	Do.		Records a gift of 4 <i>maruturus</i> of wet land near the Odayāditya-samudramu (tank), to be cultivated during both the seasons and 20 <i>maruturus</i> of dry land to the deity Abhinava-Sōmanātha by <i>Tantrapālu</i> Malli-nāyaka. The gift was received by Śrīpati. Do. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 10, p. 97, No. Ng. 33.
47	Slab lying in the compound of the Government School.	....	....	Kali 4989, Śaka 1810, Hijri 1306, Sarvadhāri, Mārgaśīra ba. 10, Friday=1888 A.D., December 28.	Do.		Records the construction of a building at Pānugallu for the benefit of the people by <i>Mahārāja</i> Kāruvan Rāja Śrīnivāsa Rao Bahadūr of Gōlukoṇḍanagara.
48	Slab set up on the tankbund outside the village.	Nawwāb of Gōlkoṇḍa	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> kutubūsa.	Yēburāhim-Śaka 1472, Pramōda, Māgha śu. 15, Monday. Irregular.	Telugu ; Persian, Naskh.		Bilingual. The Telugu portion records the renovation of of a dam across the river Musi near the village Namile in Yindupukala-sīma and of a feeder canal from the dam to the tank called Udayasamudra and the arrangements made for the discharge of the excess waters to river Kṛishnā for the merit of Sayidu Sādātu Sayidu Sahā Mir by Rāmattullā. It also records the gift of the income from <i>dasabanda</i> levy on produce from the lands irrigated by the canal apportioned as follows: one share to the king, one and a half shares to the people and two shares to the Tulukas and the Brāhmaṇas. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, pp. 23-25 and Plate X1 a. For the Persian portion see App. D, No. 2.
SURYAPET TALUK							
49	Nāgulapāḍu.—Wall of the <i>Trikūṭa</i> temple.	Kākatīya	Gaṇapati.	Śaka 1156, Jaya, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Thursday=1234 A.D., April 13.	Telugu		Contains the <i>prāśasti</i> describing the Rēcherla chief Kāṭreḍḍi as Amanikamṭi-puravarādhīśvara, etc. Records the setting up of the images of the deities Nāmēśvara, Aytēśvara and Kātēśvara by the chief for the merit of his father Nāmiraḍḍi and his mother Aytasānamma and himself and the gift of 4 <i>maruturus</i> of lands under the canal from the Musi and 5 <i>maruturus</i> of land under the tank Nāmasamudra for the <i>āṅgarāṅabhōga</i> of the deities. Published in <i>Hyd. Arch. Series</i> , No. 13, p. 90, No. Ng. 27.
50	Wall to the left of entrance in the same temple.	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1180, Kāla-yukta, Māgha śu. 2, Saturday=1258 A.D., December 28.	Do.		Partly erased. Records the division of (lands under) the tank Nāmasamudram situated to the east of Nāgulapāḍu into two parts out of which one part belonging to Kāmirēḍḍi, son of Ayitāmbikā, described as <i>Amanigamṭi-puravarādhīśvara</i> , was endowed by him, for the merit of the king. Ibid., p. 92, No. Ng. 28.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH—concl'd. NALGONDA DISTRICT—concl'd. SURYAPET TALUK—concl'd. Nāgulaṇṇāḍu—concl'd.					
51	By the side of the above	Kākatiya . . . .	....	R a k t ā k s h i , Jyēshṭha śu. 1, T h u r s d a y . Irregular.	Telugu	Records the grant of <i>maruturus</i> of 10 west land under the canal from the Musi and 6 <i>maruturus</i> of dry land under the eastern side of the tank Nāmasamudra by Gaṇapirāḍḍi and Mār-reḍḍi for the merit of their parents Kimi-reḍḍi and Kāma-sāni and for their own merit. In characters of the 13th century. Cf. No. 50 above. Idid. p. 93, No. Ng. 29.
52	Slab lying on the roadside opposite to the same temple.	Do. . . .	Pratāparudra	Saka 1225, Śōbha krit, Vaiśākha śu. 15, Wednesday= 1303 A.D., May 1.	Do. . . .	Records an endowment of land and income from contributions from the <i>Kōmaṭṭu idaravāru</i> , <i>gollavāru</i> and <i>akkasālavāru</i> , etc. the details of which are given for <i>raṅgabhogu</i> to the deity Mūlāsthādēva of the Mūlasthānam of Nigulaṇṇāḍu by the members of the 18 <i>saṁayas</i> . Ibid., p. 94, No. Ng. 30.
53	Wall left of the doorway of the same temple.	Do. . . .	....	1) Raktākshi, Jyēsh- ṭha śu. 1, Thursday. Irregular. 2) Kshaya, Phālguna ba. 11, Monday. P r o b a b l y = 1267 A.D., February 21	Do. . . .	The inscription in three sections engraved continuously records three separate grants made to the Trikuṭa shrines of Nāmaśvara, Aytēśvara and Kātēśvara. The first section records the grant of 4 <i>maruturus</i> of land as <i>ṇṛitti</i> under the canal from the Mūsi by Kāmaya, Nāmaya and Mallaya for the merit of their father Kaṭ-reḍḍi and their mother Para-sāni and for their own merit. The second section records the grant of 4 <i>maruturus</i> of land irrigated by the tank Nāma-samudra to the east of Nāgulaṇṇāḍu Kāmaya for the merit of his parents and for his own merit on the date cited second. The third section records the grant of 2 <i>maruturus</i> of land under the tank Chidṭala-cheruvu to the south of Pinadēvula-palli and 2 <i>maruturus</i> of land near the same tank by Nāmaya for the merit of his parents and for his own merit also on the date cited second. Ibid., p. 95, No. Ng. 31.
54	Śiva temple near the Trikuṭa temple, wall left of entrance.	....	Rāmarāju Mahārāju	Saka 1404, Śubha- krit, Phālguna ba. 10, Wednesday= 1483 A.D., March 5.	Do. . . .	Records that the pedestal (<i>pāṇavaṭṭa</i>) of the Kāmaśvara-linga was caused to be made by Akkana, the younger brother of Kachanamgaru, son of Akkirāju Potarāju of Vubbēpalli. Published in <i>Telangana Sasanamulu</i> , Vol. 1. P. 177, No. 23.
55	Pillalamarri—Broken slab lying near a well.	....	....	Saka 111[8], Nala, Phālguna śu. 1,	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Records the installation of the deity Channa-Mallikārjuna at Pillalamarri by Nāgarāju, younger brother

				Thursday = 97 A.D., February 20.		of Mahēśvara Bhīmarāju and the son of Mahēśvara Maha dēvayya of the Penugōṭa-gōṭra, and grants of land (<i>uritti</i>), in Lakshmāpuri given to him by Rācherla Bēti-reḍḍi.
	DELHI					
56	Delhi (Chiragh Delhi).—Loose slab lying in the mosque in the enclosure of Hadrat Nasirud Din, Chiragh. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5167).	....	....	[Vikrama] 1574	..... Nāgarī,	Bilingual. Badly damaged. Contains one line of writing. Excepting the date, other details are lost. For the Persian portion see App. D, No. 28.
	TERRITORY OF GOA					
57	Panaji.—Photograph of a clay seal received from Dr. V. T. Gune, Director of Archives. Findspot: Eastern Uttar Pradesh.	Maukhari	Sarvavarman	....	Sanskrit, Northern	Fragmentary. Contains the same legend as the one in the Nalanda seals of the king. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, pp. 73-74 and plate
	GUJARAT					
	AHMADABAD DISTRICT					
	AHMADABAD TAHSIL					
58	Ahmadabad.—Loose slab kept in the Office of state Archaeology Department. Findspot: Originally from a stepwell called Raghunath Das-ki-baoli, Pañch Kuwan. Impressions received from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5195).	....	<i>Mahīrājādhirāja</i> Raghunāthadāsa	Vikrama 1779 (<i>navadri-adri-bhūmi</i>), Śaka 1644 (<i>abdhī-abdhī-rasa-abja</i>) Pramāthi, Uttarāyana, Śiśira-ritu, Nāgha ba. 5, Thursday, Svāti, Dhruvayōga, Taita-lakarana=1723 A.D., February 14 (The year was, however, Paridhāvin).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a stepwell called Amṛitavarshini in Gūrjanagara by the chief who was the son of Bhagavan and the grandson of Gōkula. The record was written by the Udīchyabrāhmaṇa belonging to the Sahasradavē Mukandaji, the son of Sadāśiva. <i>Thakura</i> Paramānanda darōga, Ślpi Kāsīdāsa and Rāmādāsa belonging to Sōmapura-jñāti were jointly associated with this work.
	BROACH DISTRICT					
	DEDIAPADA TAHSIL					
59	Kudi Ambu.—A memorial pillar Impressions received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Baroda.	....	....	Vikrama 1464, Vaiśākha ba. 3, Friday (?) =1408 A.D., April 13. (The month was Adhika-Vaiśākha.)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record that the pillar was of Vimhi, the son of certain Mandavai Vachha.
60	A second memorial pillar in the same place. Do.	....	...	Vikrama 1482, Phālguna śu. 2, Monday=1425 A.D., February 19, f.d.t. '61.	Do.	Worn out. Seems to record the erection of a pillar for a certain person (name not clear) and refers to a <i>Sūtra</i> Sama.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT—concl'd.					
	BROACH DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	DEDIAPADA TAHSIL—concl'd.					
61	Pukhal.—A memorial pillar. Do. .	Sultān of Gujarat	<i>Pātasāha</i> Mahamānda (Muhammad Shāh II).	Vikrama 1505, Jyēshtha ba. 15, Wednesday=1449 A.D., May 21.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to <i>Rānā</i> Rāpasāingha and seems to record the erection of a pillar in memory of some person. Details are not clear.
62	A second memorial pillar in the same place. Do.	Do. . . .	<i>Pātāsā</i> Maha[mada] (Muhmūd Begarha)	Vikrama 1519, Śrāvaṇa śu. 4, Friday=1462 A.D., July 30.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Purport not clear.
	VALLIA TAHSIL					
63	Pingut.—A <i>pāṭi</i> stone. Do. .	....	....	Vikrama 1476, Phālguna śu. 7, Tuesday=1420 A.D., February 20, f.d.t. 16.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the erection of a memorial pillar probably for a brāhmaṇa named Vasāvā.
	KERALA					
	ALLEPPEY DISTRICT					
	KAYANKULAM TALUK					
64	Kayankulam.—Inscribed stones preserved in the Krishnapuram Palace Museum. Stone No. 1. Findspot : Pūḍi, South Wynad Taluk, Calicut District.	....	....	Year 157 of Tiruk-kunavā[y]dēvar.	Tamil, Vaṭṭeluttu	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record some provision for a lamp. Refers probably to a person called Pōdi Nāgarāṇ. In characters of about the 10th century.
65	Do. Stone No. 2. Findspot : Nallūr, Calicut Taluk, Calicut District.	Chēra . . .	Adiochean-Kōḍai....	Regnal year 2+11, Jupiter in Mithuna.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to refer to a ruler of Vēṇāḍu and to a Kōyiladkāriga]. Records some provision made for the recitation of <i>Bhārata</i> , for the teaching of <i>Niruttam</i> and for <i>Śānti</i> (worship). In characters of about the 12th century.
66	Do. Stone No. 3. Findspot : Vēnnayūr, Ernad Taluk, Malappuram District.	Do. . . .	[Ā]..... varma-tiruvāḍi . .	Regnal year 2+.	Do. . . .	Damaged and broken. Refers to Pārthiva-kōyiladikāriga] and seems to record a gift of land by Irāmaṇ Chēdinna-tiruvāḍi to provide for worship to the <i>dēvar</i> at Vēnnayūr. Do.
	CALICUT DISTRICT					
	BADAGARA TALUK					
67	Ponmēri.—Fragments built into the sides of the <i>bali-pīṭha</i> in front of Teyyannūr-Appan temple.	....	....		Do. . . .	Seems to record some provision for worship. Mentions <i>Samaija[sa]</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.

68	Vilyāppalli.—Stone in the possession of Shri Choyi, Chirumana-dēsam, Kunnummayiṇḍiaviḍa.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fragmentary. Refers to some land. In characters of about the 12th century.
CALICUT TALUK						
69	Kuruvattūr.—Pōlur-ambalam (Subrahmanya temple), entrance into the first <i>prākāra</i> side of the passage.	.....	.....	Kollam [9]63	Malayālam, Tamil	Records the gift of 12000 <i>paṇam</i> through the <i>ūrālar</i> of Ayilūr by Tekkeyil Mārayar. The transaction is stated to have been done in the presence of the deity.
KOTTAYAM DISTRICT						
70	Aimanam.—Photograph of an inscription on a painting on the western wall of the Narasimha temple. Through Shri H. Sarkar, Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey Project (Southern Region), Madras.	.....	.....	Kollam 1019, Dhanus 28.	Malayālam	Records that the painting and the inscription were done by Nārāyaṇa-paṭṭar son of Vēdam Vādhyaṛ, a resident of Rāmavarmmapuram-aharam (<i>agrahāram</i>) in Tiruvānandapura-tēsam and the disciple of Kaykoṭṭa-nanpūtri.
MALAPPURAM DISTRICT						
PONNANI TALUK						
71	Nannamukku.—Bhagavati temple in Paḷikkara, <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine, <i>kumuda</i>.	.....	Kaliyan	Kali <i>śuldhō bhāvar-tthi</i> Siddhyā (1774495th day-1829 A.D.).	Sanskrit, Malayālam	Contains a verse in <i>Śārdūlavikrīḍita</i> recording the renovation of the Muktiḡhāmbikā temple, the consecration of the deity, (and the provision made for) <i>abhishēka</i> , paintings, clothing, jewels and food offerings by the chief.
TRICHUR DISTRICT						
TRICHUR TALUK						
72	Muduvāra.—Slab in the pavement between the two shrines in the local temple.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Damaged. Records the arrangement made by an assembly consisting of the <i>Urār</i> , and <i>Poduvāl</i> of Muduvārai regarding the provisions for worship. In characters of about the 10th century.
73	Trichūr.—Vaḍakkunāthan temple, central shrine, <i>kumuda</i> to the left of entrance.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	States that the stone was contributed by Śāṭṭaṇ Śuvaran of Mallaiṇṇappalli. In characters of about the 11th century.
74	Tirprayār.—Rāma temple, central shrine, <i>jagati</i> to the left of entrance.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Damaged. Records the grants made by Śaṅkaran Kuṇṇappōḷan of Muṛuḷga-nāḍu and Śiṇṇan A....ruling over Nēdumpuraiyūr for a lamp and expenses in the central shrine respectively. The local assembly consisting of the <i>ūr</i> and the <i>poduvāl</i> of Tiruppuraiyāru is stated to have been convened for the purpose by the first donor, in his capacity as the <i>samaiṇṇija</i> . In characters of about th. 11th century.
TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT						
TRIVANDRUM TALUK						
75	Trivandrum.—Stone set up in front of the Bhūtattān shrine in the Mahādēva temple at Valiya Śālai.	Chōḷa	[Rājendra I]	.....	Tamil	Contains only the beginning of the king's <i>meykkiritti</i> , Tirumannivalara etc.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

42

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	KERALA—concl'd. TRIVANDRUM DISTRICT—concl'd. TRIVANDRUM TALUK—concl'd. Trivandrum—concl'd.					
76	Śrivarāha temple, pillar stone lying in the <i>prākāra</i> (in two pieces).	[Ruler of Vēṇāḍu]	....	....	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Indistinct. Refers to [Iravi]-Kēraḷavarṇa-tiruvāḍi. Seems to record some provision made for flower-garlands, priest and food offerings etc. In characters of about the 13th century. Noticed in <i>Archaeological Survey of Travancore A. R.</i> for Kollam 1086, No. 42.
77	Central shrine, <i>kumuda</i>	....	....	Kollam 660	Malayālam	Records that the temple was repaired in the time of Śrī Yādavēndīānubhūti-bhaṭṭarar. Same as Ibid., No. 43.
	MADHYA PRADESH DAMOH DISTRICT HATTA TAHSIL					
78	Baliagarh. —Slab kept in the Police Station. Findspot: wall of a well, Kethora . Impressions received from the Deputy Director of Archaeology and Museums, Madhya Pradesh, through the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 4912).	Tughluq	<i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Gayāsamdi (Ghiya-thu'd-Dīn).	Vikrama 1382, Jyēsthā śu. 12,	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī; Persian. Naskh .	Bilingual. Records the construction probably of the step-well by Khōjā Jalālādīna Ishāka, during the time of <i>Mahāmālika</i> Akhtyārddijulachī, and Silāra Sajdahasnaji Ghana-dēva etc. The record was written by Alhaidēva, the son of (name not clear) a Māthura-Kāyastha. The <i>sūtradhāras</i> were Bhōja and Gōja. For the Persian portion see <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1969-70, App. D, No. 66.
	DEWAS DISTRICT SONKACH TAHSIL					
79	Pipal Rawan. —Lakṣmīkānt-kā-mandir Right of the entrance. Inner side.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Sasā. 34 Umāmaji</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
80	Below the above.	....	<i>Mahārāj</i> Kulī[.] dēva	Vikrama 1340, Pausa śu. 12,	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Bottom portion built in (?) and damaged. Mentions the <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> [Gāgā]dēva as administering the <i>Śrīkarana</i> .
	GUNA DISTRICT MUNGAOLI TAHSIL					
81	Chandēri. —Stone slab kept in the Sculpture shed. Findspot: Buḍhi Chandēri.	Pratihāra of Gwalior	Raṇapāladēva	Vikrama 1100	Do.	Records a <i>praśasti</i> of the Śaiva ascetic Prabōdha-śiva, the disciple of another ascetic (name lost who belonged to the

Photograph received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Archaeological Survey of India, Central Circle, Bhopal.						(spiritual) lineage of the Śaiva ascetic Dharmasambhu probably of the Mattamayūra sect. Composed by Daśa-ratha who, in doing so, is stated to have been inspired by such great poets as Vālmiki, Bhāsa and Kapila.
INDORE DISTRICT						
INDORE TAHSIL						
82	Indore.— <i>Sati</i> stone in the Museum. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1555, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Wednesday= 1498, A.D., April 25, f.d.t...70. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of a certain <i>Sāha</i> Dēv the son of <i>Sāha</i> Chōhatha and the performance of <i>sahagamana</i> by <i>Sati</i> Dēvaladē of Nāgara-gōtra at Giravaṭa-sthāna.
JABALPUR DISTRICT						
JABALPUR TAHSIL						
83	Bamurhāhinōtā.—Pedestal of a broken stone image kept under a pipal tree.	....	....	Kalachuri year 893, Māgha śu 5, Friday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	States that a temple of Viṣṇu was caused to be constructed by a brāhmaṇa named Vastapāla belonging to Parāsa(śa)r-ānvaya. Also mentions Rāhṇa, probably the son of Vastapāla.
84	Jabalpur.—Pedestal of an image of a goddess in the Collector's office.	....	....	....	Nāgarī . . .	Fragmentary and worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 10th century.
85	Tēwar.—A broken slab. Impressions from the Superintending Archaeologist, Central Circle, Bhopal.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . .	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of a long <i>praśasti</i> . Reads: <i>Vidyāsthāvēni sūmkhyam</i> in line 4. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
MURWARA TAHSIL						
86	Badagaon.—Stone slab in a ruined temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Reads: <i>Śrī Na (Nī) ([la] kamṭhadēva</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.
87	Another stone slab in the same temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . .	Reads: <i>Śrī Hā[sa]mṛōdha</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
88	Bilahari.—Gayā-kuṇḍa. Balustrade of the flight of steps on the eastern side.	....	....	Vikrama 1825, Pauṣa ba.1.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the making of the <i>kuṇḍa</i> (the tank). Mentions a certain Idrajāta (Indrajīta) and the mason Dulārē.
89	Viṣṇu-Varāha Mandir. Stone image of a seated goddess. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . .	Reads: <i>Śrī Pu[shpa]dantā</i> . In characters of about the 10th century.
90	Another similar image in the same place. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Sanskrit (Corrupt), Nāgarī.	Damaged. Reads: <i>rī [d]ryā[nī]</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>concl'd.</i>						
SEHORE DISTRICT						
HUZUR TAHSIL						
91	Bhopal.—Stone-slab. Impressions from the Superintending Archaeologist, Central Circle, Bhopal.	Paramāras of Mālwa	<i>Mahākumāra</i> Lakshmiṛṇmadēva	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Incomplete. Mentions <i>Mahārājaputra</i> Ajayapālādēva of the Drōṇāchāry-ānvaya. In characters of about the 12th century.
92	A memorial pillar in the G.A.D. section. Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions <i>Rājaputra</i> Vijayasinhha and his brothers (names given). Records that the village of Rāla was obtained as a grant. Do.
UJJAIN DISTRICT						
UJJAIN TAHSIL						
93	Mochi Masjid.—A stone slab	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Mahilā</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
94	Unhel.—A loose slab lying near a tank. Impressions from the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5293).	....	....	Vikrama 1[8]33, Āshādha ba. 1[.]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Contains names of some persons. Also mentions a certain <i>Paṭēla</i> [Kavi]radāsa.
VIDISHA DISTRICT						
KURVAI TAHSIL						
95	Bhonrasa.—Step-well in the fort. On the northern wall near the steps. Do. (Acc. No. 5296).	....	....	Vikrama [15]64, Māgha śu.[.]	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved and damaged. Purport not clear.
96	Do.—(Acc. No. 5295)	Mughal	<i>Pālisāha</i> Akbar	Vikrama 1641 Vaiśākha ba. 2, Friday=1584 A.D., April 24.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of the step-well.
INDORE DISTRICT						
97	Loose slab in Mātāji's temple. Do. (Acc. No. 5303).	....	....	Vikrama 1681, Vaiśākha[.]5.	Do. . . .	Slightly broken on either side. Seems to record the construction of a building by Kēsandasa and others.
98	Well called Akhara-kā-Kuṇwān opposite Mātāji's temple. Do. (Acc. No. 5304).	....	....	Vikrama 18 [2]. . . . ba. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī; Urdu verse, Nasta-'liq.	Bilingual. Damaged and worn out. Purport not clear. For the Urdu portion see App. D, No. 89.

LATERI TAHSIL						
99	Lateri.—Chhōṭi Madayan's temple (Acc. No. 5308).	....	....	Vikrama 1484, Māgha ba. 5, Wednesday = 1428 A.D., January 7.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the name of <i>Pam° Lālājōṣi</i> .
SIRONJ TAHSIL						
100	Bhonria.—Qalandasi Masjid. In the central mihrab. Do. (Acc. No. 5310).	....	....	Vikrama 1666, (name of the month not clear) śu. 10.	Do . . .	Purport not clear.
101	Sironj.—Slab over the arch in a step-well called Kammu Shāh-ki-bāori. Do.	Mughal . . .	Pāṭasāhī Jalālādīn Akabar . . .	1) Vikrama 1627, .. śu. 5, Monday; 2) A.H. 977, Saha-tāna...	Local dialect Nāgarī; Persian, Na s kh and Nasta 'liq	Bilingual. Seems to record the construction of a step-well. Details not clear. For the Persian portion see App. D, No. 99.
MAHARASHTRA						
BHANDARA DISTRICT						
GONDIA TAHSIL						
102	Padampur.—Pedestal of a stone image of Sarasvatī.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Right side broken. Records the obeisance of Achāji. Other details are not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.
KOLABA DISTRICT						
SHRIVARDHAN TAHSIL						
103	Dive Agar.—A slab by the side of Borli-Dive Agar Road. Impressions received from Dr. V. B. Kolte, Nagpur, through the Superintending Epigraphist, Persian and Arabic Inscriptions, Nagpur. (Acc. No. 5323).	Nizām Shāhī	Burhan Nizām Shāh . . .	Shuhūr 10 [...]	Persian, Na s kh and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Embossed engraving. Damaged. Contents seem to be similar to those of the Persian portion. For the Persian portion see App. D, No. 116.
NAGPUR DISTRICT						
NAGPUR TAHSIL						
104	Nagpur.—A stone image of a woman, in the Central Museum. Findspot: Bhērāghāt, Jabalpur Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Worn out. Reads: 1 2 [Ja]masa [ri]śa.... 3 mā. sa..... In characters of about the 3rd century A. D.
105	Second side of a pillar in the same museum. Findspot: Bālōd, Sanjari Tahsil, Drug District, Madhya Pradesh. (Museum No. 32).	....	Maṇḍalēśvaradēva . . .	Vikrama 1005	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Mentions the name of the ruler and refers to a sum of <i>suvarṇa</i> 200 in the beginning. Noticed in Hiralal's List (second edition), No. 233.
106	A stone image of Aranātha in the same museum. Findspot: Not known. (Museum No. B 17).	Vikrama 1267	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions the wife (name lost) of a certain <i>Sādhu</i> Amadēva.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Serial No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>concl'd.</i> NAGPUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> NAGPUR TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Nagpur—<i>concl'd.</i>					
107	A stone image of Chandraprabha in the same museum. Findspot: Hōshangābid. Hōshangabad Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh. (Museum No. B 12).	....	....	Vikrama 1 2 7 9, Phālguna śu. [5], Monday = 1 2 2 3 A. D., February 6, f. d. t. 53	Sanskrit, Nagari	Damaged. Records the obeisance of a number of persons like <i>Sādhu Rālāhā</i> , <i>Sādhu Dhāmadēva</i> and others belonging to Gaṅga-mahānvaya. Mentions Balātkāra-gaṇa and Mūla-saṅgha.
108	A Niga stone in the same museum. Findspot: Bhindik. Chanda Tahsil and District, Maharashtra.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions a certain Jayaṇadēva. In characters of about the 10th century.
109	A broken slab in the same museum. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of some <i>prāśasti</i> . Mentions the kings of the solar race in line 4 and a certain Kṛishṇa narēśvara in line 10. In characters of about the 14th century.
110	Another broken slab in the same museum. Findspot: Not known.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Contains verses in praise of Śiva. Do.
111	A stone in the museum. Findspot: Not known.	Sultān of Mālwa	Mahamūḍa sāhi	Vikrama 1 5 2 0, Chaitra śu. 3, Tuesday = 1463 A. D., March 22, f. d. t. 26	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Begins with a verse in praise of Gaṇēśa. Mentions Māḍaḡaḍha-durga and Khalachīpura. Other details are not clear.
112	Pullar.—Inscription on the wall of a cave, now in ruins, on a hillock.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Reads: 1 <i>Vasuvadalaka-putasa</i> 2 <i>A [chi]lāsa mati-kamaṇ</i> In characters of about the second century B. C.
113	Another inscription by the side of the above, written vertically.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Okiyasa</i> . Do.
	MYSORE CHIKMAGALUR DISTRICT SRINGERI TALUK					
114	Kizga.—Stone set up near the verandah of the Śrīgēśvara temple, one side.	Alapa	Alarasar alias Guṇasāgara ruling over Kadamba-maṇḍala.	....	Kannada	Seems to record the confirmation of the exemption from all imposts on the lands belonging to the deity at Kilgāna by the chief, his queen and Chitravāhana when Kundavar-mmarasa was ruling (the area). In characters of about the 7th century A.D. Published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VI, Koppa, No. 38.

116	Second side of the same stone.	Do.	Chitravāhana ruling over Ponbucheha	....	Do.	Contains the figure of a couchant bull at the top. States that Nāgennan of Killa was the <i>addikārigal</i> . Records that the paddy, milk produce etc., belonging to the deity Kilgānēśvara shall not be misappropriated. Mentions Sēnavarasa. Do. Ibid., No. 37.
116	Side left of No. 1, top.	Sāntara	Sāntara	....	Do.	Records that on the occasion of the chief's worship of the Kilge-baṭara (<i>bhaṭara</i>), he made a tax-free gift of a well, cow (?), lards etc. Refers to Kammāra. A postscript in a different hand refers to this arrangement and the imprecation. In characters of about the 8th century. Ibid., No. 39.
117	Below No. 3	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Damaged. Records the chief's worship of Kilge-baṭara (<i>bhaṭara</i>). Seems to record also a similar gift as in No. 116 above. Do. Ibid., No. 40.
118	Side to left of No. 3	Do.	Prithivīvallabha Sāntarasa ruling over Ponbucheha	....	Do.	Do. Mentions <i>Mūnūrvvar</i> . Seems to record a grant of 30 <i>khaṇḍugas</i> of land made tax-free. Do. Ibid., No. 41.
119	Pillar now forming a post of the arch at the entrance into the <i>prākāra</i> .	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Vikramāditya VI.	....	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to the king's camp at Kalyāṇa. Contains the preamble of a feudatory described as Pombuchchapuravarādhiśvara. Ibid., No. 43.
120	Śrīngēri.—Slab kept in the Janārdana temple inside the premises of the Saṅkarāchārya <i>maṭha</i> .			Saka 1277, Man-matha, Phālguna śu. 1, Tuesday=1356 A. D., February 2.	Kannāḍa and Sanskrit, Kannāḍa	Refers to the king's visit to Śrīngēri to meet Vidyātīrtha-Śrīpāda and records his grant of income of 300 <i>gadyānas</i> from specified lands in various villages to provide for the feeding of the ascetics and for the maintenance of the servants of the <i>maṭha</i> . Published in <i>An. Rep. Mys. Arch. Dept.</i> , 1933, pp. 117-21.
121	<i>Samādhi-guḍi</i> of the Bhāratis in the same place.	...	....	Saka 1525, Śobha-kṛit, Bhādrapada śu. 10, Sunday=1603 A. D., September 4.	Kannāḍa, Nāgarī	Records the grant of lands free of all imposts in some villages in Keḷa-nāḍu belonging to the Śrīngēri-maṭha to brāhmaṇas of various <i>gōṭras</i> and <i>sūtras</i> in Vaśiṣṭhāśrama renamed Narasiṁhapura on the bank of the Paśchimavāhīni of the Tungabhadra by Narasiṁha-bhārati-svāmigaḷu in propitiation of his teacher Narasiṁhēśvara dēvaru. Published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VI, Śrīngēri Jagir, No. 2.
DHARWAR DISTRICT						
BYADGI TALUK						
122	Kadarmāṇḍalgi Hero-stones. No. 1, set up in front of the Mukkaṇṇēśvara temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	[Trailō]kya[malla]dēva	....	Kannāḍa	Fragmentary and worn out. Mentions the king's feudatory (name lost). In characters of about the 11th century.
123	No. 2, kept outside the same temple	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Mentions Chāṭṭarasa and his favourite soldier [Che]-nnachamma. Do.
124	No. 3, in the same place	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record the death of Maṇṭa-Bamma. Mentions Chāṭṭa. In characters of about the 13th century.
125	Saff stone set up in front of the Hanumān temple.	Saka 132 [7], [Tā]-raṇa, Chaitra, [śu.] 11, Wednesday=1405 A. D., March 11. The Saka year was current.	Do.	Worn out. Records the death of Yallappa, son of.... nāyaka.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i>					
	DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	BYADGI TALUK—<i>concl.</i>					
	Kadarmaṇḍalgi—<i>concl.</i>					
126	Slabs kept in the yard of the house of Shri Doddā-Basayya Hiremath. No. 1.	....	....	Parābhava, Mārgasīra, ba. 13.	Kannada	Records a gift of gold to the deity and the <i>maṭha</i> , belonging to the Rambhāpura (<i>svāmi</i>) who was of the lineage of Muivaradēva. Refers to [gaṇ]ṇa, sēnabōgā-nāyaka, a group of 12 people (names not mentioned) and <i>ainōru</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
127	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Refers to the obtaining of (some property ?) for the deity of the <i>maṭha</i> of Liṅga Kāntedēva. In late characters.
128	No. 3, containing a sculpture . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Refers to a <i>sēnabōga</i> , (name lost). Do.
	HUBLI TALUK					
129	Sirguppi.—Hero-stone lying in front of the Huḍēda Hanumān temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary and worn out. Only a few letters are preserved. In characters of about the 7th century.
130	Wooden beam in the open hall of the same temple.	Vijayanagara	Krishnarāya	Bahudhānya, Phālguna, śu. 7, Friday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	States that the temple was caused to be constructed as a <i>dharma</i> of Tirumalapa, the <i>adhikāri</i> of Bāgila Timmappa-nāyaka, by the former's son-in-law (?) Airā[pil].
131	Step of the Kittāda Hanumān temple . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a grant of land. In characters of about the 12th century.
132	Slab kept in the house of Shri Gangappa Phakirappa Kambar.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	Śaka 1469, Plavaṅga, Āṣāḍha [śu]. 11.	Do. . . .	Much worn out. Refers to the <i>mahājānas</i> .
	KALGHATGI TALUK					
133	Muttagi.—Slab set up in front of the Rāmalingēśvara temple outside the village.	Kadambas of Goa	Śivachitta Virajayakēśidēva (Jaya-kēśi II).	Regnal year 42, Chitrabhānu, Māgha, Punnami, Sunday, Vyatīrāta, Sankramana and lunar eclipse. Irregular.	Do. . . .	States that the chief was governing Konkana-900 and Palasige-12,000 from his capital Gōve. Registers grants of wet-lands, for the purpose of renovation of the temple of and daily offerings to god Sulleśvara and for the feeding of the priest by Bonta-gāvunda, Chāva-gāvunda, the <i>adhikāri</i> and <i>aruvatt-okkalu</i> of the place. The grants were made over to <i>sthānāchārya</i> Sambhudēva. It also records grants of income from <i>baḍagiya-taḷasārige</i> by <i>sunkada-adhikāri</i> Janaka-danāyaka (<i>danāyaka</i> ?), oil by the <i>aivattokkalu</i> of the place, <i>viśa</i> per <i>hēru</i> etc., by <i>Tammaliga-seṭṭi-sāriraru</i> and also another gift by Sōmachamdradannāyaka, to the same deity.

134	Slab set up to the north of the Kalmēśvara temple.	Do.	Śivachitta Vira-Permāḍidēva	Regnal year 27, Vijaya, Māgha, Pūṇami, Sunday, Vyatipāta, Saṁkramaṇa and lunar eclipse. Irregular.	Do.	Beginning lost. Mentions the chief's parents (Jayakēśi and his queen, obviously Mañjaladēvi, the name being lost), brother Vijayāditya and Permāḍidēva <i>alias</i> Permāḍidēvarasa <i>alias</i> Śivachitta Vira-Permāḍi governing Palasige-12,000, Konkana-900 and Kavade-dvipa-sa[vālekka] from his capital Gōve. Refers to Muttage as being a part of Mārjavāḍi. Registers grants of a garden and wet land measuring 60 Śivachitta-kōlu for the renovation of the tank for the benefit of Siṁgeya-gaḍḍe, by Permāḍidēvarasu Pirya-Bamma-gauṇḍa and Chikka-Bima-gauḍa of Mūḍagere.
135	Do.	Do.	Vira-Jayakēśidēva (III)	Regnal year 5, Virōdhikrit, Māgha, Amāvāse, Sunday, Saṁkramaṇa, Vyatipāta and solar eclipse. Irregular.	Do.	Engraved in continuation of No. 134 above. Registers grants of a tank Kappuragola, dry and wet lands for the purpose of food offerings to god Brahmayyadēva, the grāmadēya of Muttage, by Saṁkeya who was in the service of Lakshmā-dēvi, the former's brother Nārāyaṇa, Siṁga-gauṇḍa and Dāsi-gauṇḍa of the same place (Muttage).
136	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Engraved in continuation of No. 135 above. Records 1) the assignment of income to god Siṁgēśvara of Muttage from the levy on the commodities sold at the village at the rate of 1/32 on each <i>konnu</i> , by the <i>ainūrvaru</i> ; 2) one <i>hāga</i> each for Chaitra and Pavitra by the <i>ugura-mūnūrvaru</i> and 3) levy on betel leaves, at the rate of 1/16 by the <i>tambuliḡa-sāsirvaru</i> , and some other gift probably also by the <i>sunḡkādihikārī</i> (name lost). In characters of about the 12th century.
137	Slab set up outside the same temple	Kadamba of Goa	[Jaya]kēśi III	Regnal year 15, Dundubhi, Āshā-dha Pu[m]ṇami, Monday, lunar eclipse=1201 A.D., June 18. The cyclic year was Durmati.	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the chief. Records a grant of a part of wet-land out of his <i>umbaliya-gardde</i> , for the daily worship and offerings to the deity Sōmanātha referred to as Tribhuvana-svāmī, and for the clothing of the priest, after laving the feet of <i>sthānāchāryya</i> Mallikārjunadēva of the Kālāmukha sect, by Kāva-gavunḡa. Refers to Palasige-12,000, Mārjavāḍi, Khāhavāḍa-12 and Muttage. Refers to Mallikārjunadēva's wife Padmiyakka.
138	Slab fixed in the floor of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same temple.	....	....	Siddhārthi	Do.	Beginning and right half worn out. Refers to Rāmayya at the beginning of the extant portion. Mentions Mallikārjuna-tapasvi and Padmiyakka (vide No. 137 above) and records some grants, including that a <i>solage</i> of oil per every oil-mill, by the <i>ugura-mūnūrvaru</i> , <i>sunḡkaverggaḍḍe</i> (name lost) and the <i>aivatt-okkalu</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
139	Hero-stone set up outside the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and worn out. Refers to the death of Rāmaya in a battle. In characters of about the 13th century.
140	Ugginakēri.—Slab set up in front of the Hanumān temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla (Sōmēśvara III)	Do.	Refers itself to the reign of Śivachitta Vira-Permāḍi and, Vijayāditya and records grants of 1) wet and dry lands at Ogani in Palasige-nāḍu, by Paḍavaḷar-Udayāditya of the same place, after laving the feet of Sōvarāsi-paṇḍita; 2) <i>viśa</i> per <i>hēru</i> by the <i>ugura-mūnūrvaru</i> , and 2) oil by the <i>ainūrvaru</i> , for the purpose of perpetual lamp etc., for the deity Mūkēśvaradēva probably installed in the name of Mūka-gāvunḡa who is mentioned in the record. (cf. <i>A.R.Ep.</i> , 1964-65, B No. 432).

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> DHARWAR DISTRICT—<i>concl.</i> KALGHATGI TALUK—<i>concl.</i> Ugginakeri—<i>concl.</i>					
141	Do.	Kadamba of Goa	<i>Śivachitta</i> Vira-Permāḍidēva . . .	Regnal year 25, Khara, Pushya śu. 14, Monday=1171 A.D., December 13.	Kannaḍa . . .	Engraved below No. 140 above. Seems to record grant of land at Ogani, for the worship and offerings of god Mūkēśvara, and for the feeding of the priest, by Paḍavalār-Udayāditya.
142	Slab set up in front of the Kalmaṣṣvara temple.	Do.	<i>Śivachitta</i> Vira Permāḍidēva and Vijayāditya.	Do.	Do.	Beginning worn out. Registers grants of wet and dry lands at Ogani in Palasige-nāḍu after laving the feet of Gaṅgarāśi-paṇḍita, for the worship and offerings to god Paḍavalēśvara-dēva and <i>visa</i> per <i>hēru</i> for oil for lamp for the same deity, by the <i>śisirvaru</i> . States that the record was made (engraved ?) by Sōmōja, son of Mallōja.
	SHIGGAON TALUK					
143	Arṇā.—Pedestal of the image of Pārāva-nātha installed in the Jaina <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa .	Worn out. Records the installation of the image of Pārāva-nātha by a certain <i>mumukshu</i> (name lost), probably belonging to Mūla-saṅgha and Sūrastha-gaṇa. In characters of about the 12th century.
144	Pedestal of the image of Śāntinātha kept in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa .	States that the image of Śāntinātha was donated to the <i>basadi</i> at Hariṭhāṇa by Pārisayya, son of Kētisetṭi of Hulluṅgūru who was the disciple of Kanakachandra-Siddhānta-dēvaru belonging to the Mūla-Saṅgha, Kānūr-gaṇa and Mēśa-pā[śhā]ṇa-gachohha. Do.
145	Stone kept in the same place for prepar-ing sandal.	....	....	....	Do.	States that the stone was a gift to the <i>basadi</i> by Kānainpā(ṇṇa) Virāṇā (Viranna) and Vatreṇvā (Patreṇva) of Hōsūru. In late characters.
	MYSORE DISTRICT HUNSUR TALUK					
146	Rāmappa.—Slab standing near the Basti-guḍi about two furlongs to the west of the village. Impression received from the Superintending Archaeologist, Southern Circle, Madras.	Hoysala	Bitṭiga-Tribhuvanamalla-Vira-Gaṅga Hoysala (Vishṇuvardhana).	Śaka 1047, Krōdhi, Jyēṣṭha ba.1, Mūla, Sunday=1124 A.D., May 30. The day was Friday.	Do.	Partly damaged and worn out. States that the king was governing Gaṅgavādi-tombhattārusāsira, as a <i>mahāmaṇḍa-lēśvara</i> . Mentions Śivarāja of <i>Gaṅg-ānvaya</i> , his wife Kēṭale, their son Māra, the latter's wife Kammale (<i>alias</i> Kammavve), grandsons of Śivarāja, Chatṭimayya (<i>alias</i> Chatṭarāja <i>alias</i> Chatṭa) and Chāva (<i>alias</i> Chāvapa <i>alias</i> Chāma <i>alias</i> Chāvā-rāja). Chatṭa the elder of the two brothers is referred to as the <i>mahāpradhāna</i> of the king, as the <i>sandhi-vigrahi</i> ,

daṇḍanāyaka and as the *mūlastambha* of the Hoysala kingdom. Records grants of lands, oil etc., to the two *basadis* caused to be constructed by Chaṭṭimayya and Chāvarāja, for the merit of their deceased mother Kammavve.

147	Uḍvepura.—Hero-stone standing in the field at a distance of about a furlong to the east of the village. Do.	Gaṅga, Western (?)	[Koṅṅuṇi	Do.	Very much worn out. States that [Gāmbhīra] was administering the <i>ūru</i> . Seems to record the death of Rāmarasu in the course of the destruction of the village (<i>ūraḷivu</i>) caused by the army of the [Mā]malla-nāḍu. In characters of the 9th-10th century.
NORTH KANARA DISTRICT					
SIDDAPUR TALUK					
148	Aisūru.—Sati-stones set up on the left side of the Śvara temple. No. 1.	....	....	Śaka 137[1]	Do. Damaged. Mentions Ayisūru.
149	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 13[8]5, Chitra- [bhānu], [Chaitra] śu.	Do. Badly damaged and worn out.
150	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Damaged. Records that Mālāyi became <i>mahāsati</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
151	Slab standing near a ruined <i>basadi</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. Badly damaged and worn out. Commences with the invocatory verse <i>Śrīmatparamagambhīra</i> etc. Do.
152	Bedkāni.—Hero-stones set up in front of a dilapidated <i>basadi</i> . No. 1.	Kadamba of Hāṅgal	Kāvādēva.	Behudhānya, Phāl- guṇa Pañchami, Friday=1279 A.D., February 17.	Do. Badly damaged. Refers to Bai[cha]pa. Records the death of Sindada Bommeyya when Vira Simgaṇṇa attacked Sirasi and the setting up of the stone by...Nāyakiti and her son Rāmāya-nāyaka. Cf. <i>Summaries of Inscriptions</i> (1943-44-1949-50), Dharwar, No. 32 of 1943-44.
153	No. 2	Do.	Do.	Piṅgaḷa, Kā[r]ṭti[kā] śu. 12.	Do. Do. Refers to Bommeyya-nāyaka. Seems to record the death of a hero in a battle. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 30 of 1943-44.
154	Hero-stone set up in front of the Śvara temple.	[Do.] . . . .	....	....	Do. Do. Records the death of certain persons (names lost) when Yimmaḍi-rāṇṭtarāya Siṅgeya attacked Sirasi. Do.
155	Slab set up in front of the Māruti temple . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 136[0], Piṅgaḷa, Jyēshtha ba. 1, Monday=1437 A.D., May 20. The Śaka year was current.	Do. Damaged. Records that Maṣaṇi-gaḍḍi, wife of Rāma-gaḍḍa committed <i>sahagamana</i> at [Be]ḍkaṇi. Noticed in <i>Summaries of Inscriptions</i> , (1943-44—1949-50), Dharwar, No. 53 of 1943-44.
156	Hero-stone standing near a school at a place called Siḍibana.	Do. Do. Records the death of Kāma-nāyaka in a battle. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 56 of 1943-44.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> NORTH KANARA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> SIDDAPUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i>					
157	Biligi—Slabs leaning against the wall in the Ratnatraya <i>basadi</i> . No. 1.	Vijayanagara .	Venkata II ruling from Penugundi .	(1) Śaka 1503, Vikrama, Māgha śu. 5, Monday=1581 A.D., January 9. The Śaka year was current. (2) Śaka 1510, Sarvajit, Chaitra śu. 1. (3) Śaka 15[1]5, Nandana, Prathama Ashāḍha śu.10, Friday=1592 A.D., June 9. The Śaka year was current.	Sanskrit and Kannada, Kannada.	Records the construction of the Ratnatraya-basadi by Raṅgapparaḷodeya, of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> , <i>munivāsa</i> , <i>chandraśāla</i> etc., and the installation of the images of Nemiśvara, Pārśvanātha and Varddhamāna by his son Ghaṇṭendra on the advice of Bhaṭṭa-Akalanṅka on the date cited first and records also the grants of 443 <i>Varāha</i> , 1 <i>haṇa</i> and 3 <i>viśa</i> derived from the incomes from nine villages and lands yielding 300 <i>khaṇḍuga</i> of paddy and other several gifts (enumerated), made for the worship and maintenance, by the latter on the dates cited first and second. It is further stated in a postscript that on the date cited third Rāmādēvi, the queen of Ghaṇṭendra constructed a <i>gandhakūṭi-basti</i> for Śāntiśvara and granted lands to provide for worship and Ghaṇṭendra granted the <i>siddhāya</i> income from Koppala near Haleya-Biligi, for the milk-bath of Nemiśvara.
158	Do. No. 2	Chief of Biligi .	Ghaṇṭendra	Śaka 1515, Nandana, Māgha śu. 5.	Do.	Records the genealogy of the chief for eight generations, the constructions of the <i>basadi</i> and the city at Biligi and the various benefactions similar to the above No. 157 made by Ghaṇṭendra and his ancestors. Also records the lineage of the preceptors of the family from Chārukirti down to Bhaṭṭa-Akalanṅka to whom the composition of the record is attributed. Refers also to the gifts made to the preceptors.
159	Slab set up in front of the Virūpāksha temple.	Do.	Narasappa-voḍeya or Narasiṅha .	(1) Śaka 1493 (<i>anala-ratna-vēda-śati</i>) Pramōḍa, Chaitra śu. 6, Sunday=1570 A. D., March 12. (2) Śaka 149[3], Pramōḍa, Prathama Bhādrapada śu. 15, Tuesday, lunar eclipse=1570 A. D., August 15.	Do.	Records the construction of the Virūpāksha temple along with <i>gōpura</i> , <i>prākāra</i> , <i>maṇḍapa</i> etc., on the bank of the river Sōma at Śvētapura by Virāmbikā, the chief's mother, the installation of the deity by the same lady on the date cited first and the grants of money, land etc. on the second date for the worship and maintenance through the chief for her own merit and for the merit of her husband with effect from Kārtika śu. 1 in the same year.
160	Slab built into the floor at the entrance	....	....	....	Kannada	Records the devotion of a person (name not clear) whose sculpture is carved on the stone. In characters of about the 17th century.
161	Slab set up in front of the Hanumān temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Begins with the invocatory verse <i>Namas-tuṅga</i> etc. Mentions Chandragutti in line 5. In characters of about the 16th century. Cf. <i>Summaries of Inscriptions</i> (1943-44—1949-50), Dharwar, No. 51 of 1943-44.

162	Golgōd.—Slab standing to the right, near the Vināyaka temple.	Vijayanagara .	Harihararāya	Śaka 1309, Prabhava, Kārttika ba. 1[5], Monday, solar eclipse. Irregular.	Do.	Damaged. Mentions Mādhavāmātya as governing over Banavase-12,000. Seems to record a gift of land (details not clear) to Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭa and Īśvara-bhaṭṭa by the nāḍu represented by the gavuḍas (names given) of the different villages such as Hegge, Eḍahaḷli etc. belonging to Kabbunāḷige-ya-nāḍu.
163	Harige.—Sati-stone lying on the side of a field in the village.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records that [Bo]mmarasi, probably the wife of Duga-gavuḍa of Harige committed saḥagamana. In characters of about the 15th century.
164	Herūr.—Slab set up in front of the Gaṇapati temple.	....	....	Śaka 14 [98], Dhātu, Āsvija śu. [11]	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out.
165	Hosūr.—Hero-stone standing on the right side of the Bommayya temple.	Kadamba of Hāṅgal	[Kāvadēva]	[Śaka] 1106, Krōdhi	Do.	Damaged. Records the erection of the hero-stone by Kaliga to commemorate the death of Timmeya in a battle fought at a fort on behalf of the king Kāvadēva. Refers to Rūvāri Bammōja as the writer of the record. Cf. <i>Summaries of Inscriptions</i> , (1943-44—1949-50), Dharwar, No. 29 of 1943-44.
166	Another stone in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to a feudatory chief. Mentions Gaṅgeya-[sāhaṇi], [Ācha]-gaṇḍa, son of [Kē]teya-nāyaka and Bayichaya-nāyaka. In characters of about the 13th century. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 31.
167	Ittigi.—Sati-stone standing on the side of a field in the village.	....	....	Chitrabhānu, Pushya ba. [3]	Do.	Badly damaged. Records the death of Bīraṇṇa-nāyaka. In characters of about the 15th century. <i>Ibid.</i> , No. 69. of 1943-44.
168	Kānsūr.—Hero-stone standing near the Īśvara temple.	Kadamba of Hāṅgal	Kīrttidēva	Kali 428[2], Plava, [Mā]rggaśira ba. 11, Friday= 1181 A. D., December 4	Do.	Damaged. Records that while mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Kīrttidēva was ruling over Banavāsi-12,000 and Hāṇṅal 500 at his neleviḍu Gutti, his subordinate Holleya-daṇḍanāyaka died in a battle fought at Gimpalagundi.
169	Kodkani.—Slab lying in the ruined Śiva temple at a place called Hale-gadde No. 1.	Do.	Parikantadēva	Śaka 1039	Do.	Do. Records that Niḍuka, the brother of Kaḍuha who is the son of Barmma, died on behalf of king Kāvadēva in a battle fought at Hubbise. Seems to record also the arrangement made by Perḡgaḍe Māmaliyana and Perḡgaḍe Bīrudana for the annual payment of one gadyāna-pommu per house as compensation. Mahāmāṇḍalēśvara Parikantadēva, Haṣugali Kāvadēva and another Kāvadēva are stated to have taken part in the battle.
170	No. 2	Do.	Do.	Śaka 1...., Manmatha, Kārttika	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of 40 gadyāna in connection with the death of Māmaliḍēva who fought bravely, by the chief Parikantadēva.
171	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record the death of a hero (name lost). In characters of about the 12th century.
172	Koṇḍli.—Hero-stone standing near the ruined Īśvara temple.	Kadamba of Hāṅgal	[Tailapadēva] ba 1, Wednesday.	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Gives the eulogy of the chief and records the death of Mācha-gaṇḍa, son of [Bo]ppa-gaṇḍa and aḷiya of Kakka[ḍa]-gaṇḍa of Koṇḍali in Jūhaḷige-70, in a battle, in whose memory his son Boppa-gaṇḍa set up the stone. Do. Cf. <i>Summaries of Inscriptions</i> , 1943-44—1949-50, Dharwar, No. 26 of 1943-44.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> NORTH KANARA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> SIDDAPUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Konḍli—<i>concl.</i>					
173	Another stone in the same place	Kadamba of Hāṅgal	[Tailapadēva]	Vibhava, Kārttika ba. 14, Friday= 1148 A. D., November 12.	Kannaḍa	Damaged and worn out. Contains the <i>praiśasti</i> of the chief. Seems to refer to the death of Bē[la]-gaṇḍa, son of Ta[yya]-gaṇḍa of Koṇḍali in Māhaḷige-70. Also refers to the killing of a <i>prabhu</i> by Kā[ka]ḍa. Cf. Ibid., No. 27.
174	Mūgadūr.—Hero-stone standing in front of the ruined Śvara temple.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the death of a <i>gaṇḍa</i> (name lost) in a fight and refers to the wife of a <i>gaṇḍa</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
175	Another stone in the same place	Do.	Kirtidēva	....	Do.	Records the death of Kanna-gāvūṇḍa, son of Bēta-gāvūṇḍa and Bāgiyabbe in a cattle-raid at Mūgadūru in Kiriya-Māhaḷige, by Jagadēva, in Subhānu, the 16th year in the reign of Rāyamurāri Savidēva. It also states that in memory of the hero a stone was set up by his younger brother Biruḍa-gāmūṇḍa who also made a gift of 4 <i>kamma</i> of land for the worship and offerings to the hero-stone. The gift was entrusted to <i>sthānavartti</i> Boppeya-jīya. In characters of about the 12th century.
176	Broken slab lying in front of the same temple.	....	....	.... Kārttika Pāḍiva, Tuesday.	Do.	Fragmentary and worn out. Refers to Sāyvaṇṇa ruling over Māhaḷige-70. Do.
177	Saṭṭstone standing in the same place	....	....	Śaka 1 [48] 4, Dundubhi, Vaiśā[kha] ba. 14, [Wednesday]=1562 A. D., April 1.	Do.	Do. Records the death of one Bommagaṇḍa, the son of [Jōma]-gaṇḍa and states that his wife Jōḷi-gavūḍi committed <i>sahagāmana</i> .
178	Sarakuli.—Slab lying in front of the Śvara temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the village Sarakuli belongs to <i>karaṇika</i> Biraṇṇa, son of <i>vāṇasa</i> Raṅgaṇṇa as <i>sarvvaṁāyada-vritti</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
179	Siddāpura.—Slab standing in front of Gaṇapati temple.	Chief of Biligi	Ghaṇṭēndra	Śaka 1574, Khara, Aśāḍha śu. 5.	Sanskrit and Kannaḍa, Kannaḍa	Worn out. Seems to contain the genealogy of the chief who was ruling from Svētapura (Biligi) and states that his mother Jeṭṭamma got the temple of Viḅnēśvara built at Siddāpura. Records also a series of endowments of land to the temple through her son Ghaṇṭēndra, the ruler, for the worship and offerings made by the lady for the merit and welfare of her husband Ghaṇṭa-vadeya and herself. Cf. <i>Summaries of Inscriptions</i> , (1943-44 to 1949-50) Dhawar, No. 33 of 1943-44.

130	Tamaḍikallāja.—Hero-stone standing before the dilapidated temple.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Bhuvanaikamalla (Sōmēśvara II)	Śaka 993, Virādhikrit, Āshāḍha śu. 5, Sunday=1071 A. D., June 5.	Kannaḍa	Records the death of Śāntayya-gauṇḍa of Sirehaṭṭi in the battle fought by <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Kirttivarmma and his younger brother Chātṭayyaḍēva of the Kadamba family when Udayāditya, with a confederacy of 12 <i>sāmantas</i> , laid a siege to the fort of Banavāsi at the instance of the king. Kirttivarmma is stated to have earned the displeasure of the king for establishing Permāḍi (Vikramāditya VI) on the throne. The stone is stated to have been set up by the hero's brother Chikkayya-gauṇḍa and his eldest son Barmmaya. Cf. Ibid., No. 3.
181	Another hero-stone in the same place	Do	Do	Śaka 994, Paridhāri Paushya śu. 1 [4], Thursday =1072 A.D., December 27.	Do	Refers to the rule of both <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Chātṭayyaḍēva and his younger brother <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Tailapaḍēva over Banavāsi-12000 and records the death of Bīṇappa of Siriyūra in a battle at Sirise when the former was attacked. Cf. Ibid., No. 4.
182	Tāresara.—Broken hero-stone standing near the <i>nāgana-guḍi</i>.	....	....	..... Pushya	Do	Damaged and fragmentary. Seems to refer to the death of a hero (name lost) son of Kallappa. In characters of about the 14th century.
183	Thānya.—Slab set up in front of the Išvara temple.	Vijayanagara	Mallikārjuna-mahārāya ruling from Dōcasamudra.	Śaka 1376, Śrīmukha Kārttika śu. 10 Monday, Irregular.	Do	Damaged. Records that on the given date, Padumejyāya of Hege caused the construction of the temple of Kalinātha and made a gift of land for the expenses of food offerings etc. A postscript in smaller characters seems to record some more grants to the same deity.
SIRSI TALUK						
184	Banavāsi.—Coin in the possession of Sri M. C. Vodeyar, through Shri Madhav N. Katti. Findspot: Banavāsi.	Sātavāhana	.....puta	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Alloy of copper and brass, roundish. Wt. about 2.5 gm. S. 1.8 cm. Obv. Elephant to the right with legend (partly worn out) above, reading... <i>guta</i> . Rev. Ujjain symbol. In characters of about the 2nd century A. D.
185	Another coin with the same person. Do.	Do	Yajña-Sātakarṇi	....	Do	As in No. 184 above. The legend reads <i>Yajña-Sāta</i> . Do.
186	One lying in the backyard of the house of Ma...g... in the village. [Survey No. 423, Old Gaon Thana].	Kadamba of Banavāsi	Mrigēśavarma (?)	....	Sanskrit, Southern (box-headed).	Fragmentary. Engraved bottom upwards. Starts with the praise of Vishnu and gives the usual genealogy. Mentions Kākusthavarma and his son Śāntivarma, the grandfather and father of the king respectively. Refers to the taking away of the glory of a Pallava monarch (name lost) who was the ruler of Kāñchi, defeating his army, probably by Mrigēśavarma. Some broken parts of this pillar containing some phrases like Arjuna, <i>sāmanta</i> etc., are preserved in the Madhukēśvara temple nearby. In characters of about the 5th century. Published in <i>Prabhuḍḍha Karnāṭaka</i> , Vol. 52, Part I, pp. 25 ff. and Plate.
187	Slabs kept in the Madhukēśvara temple. No. 1.	....	....	Regnal year 3	Sanskrit, Southern	Very much damaged and worn out. Only the imprecatory portion is preserved. Do.
188	No. 2	Kadamba of Hāṅgal	Mallidēva	Regnal year 11. Sarvajit, Māhāpaksha, Monday.	Kannaḍa	Records the death of Sāsa[vo]kala, disciple of Śrī-Nandibhaṭṭaradēva, due to his vow by <i>samādhividhi</i> .

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
MYSORE—contd.						
NORTH KANARA DISTRICT—concl'd.						
SIRSI TALUK—concl'd.						
Banavāsi—concl'd.						
189	No. 3	Chief of Sōde	Sadāsivarājendra	Śaka 1640, Viṭambi, Māgha ba. 14, Śivarātri.	Kannada	Records the grant of a <i>maṭha</i> at Banavāsi to Channabasappa of Harasūru, by Ba[sa]vali[n]garājendra of Kōrūru.
190	No. 4	Do.	Raghunātha-nāyaka	Āngirasa, Āśvija ba. 10.	Do.	Slightly worn out. Seems to register grant of lands for worship and offerings to god Ma[dhu]lingasvāmi of Banavase, by Kaṭasa-gomḍa from out of the <i>umbali</i> land granted to him by the chief on the occasion of the conferment of the <i>arasatti</i> on the donor. The gifted land was probably entrusted to Siddhamma. In characters of about the 17th century.
191	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	Sādhāraṇa, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5.	Do.	Mentions Rāmachandra-nāyaka, <i>Pārāpātegararu</i> (<i>pārāpa-tyegāraru</i>) i. Govinda-nāyaka. Records grant of land as <i>umbali</i> to Uppāra Goravanna. (the lands being situated at Dodagomḍanakomppa in Banavase-Honnakoppa for his completion of the work of setting up the <i>dhvaja-stambha</i> (probably of the Mudhukēśvara temple). Mentions Saruvēśvara-vaḍēru and Yirapa-vaḍēru, who seem to have been present on the occasion. States that the record was written by Veṇkappaya. Do.
192	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	Vyaya,	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the grant of a <i>maṭha</i> at [Honnehalli] to Basavapadēvaru. In late characters.
193	Sati stone set up outside the village in a field.	....	....	Śaka 1386, Tārana. Mārgaśira śu. [1], Wednesday=1464 A.D., October 31.	Do.	Records the death of Tammannaṇḍa, son of Mudunannaṇḍa.
194	Gudnāpur.—Pillar lying near the dilapidated temple of Virabhadra.	Kadamba of Banavāsi.	Ravivarma . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Southern (box-headed).	Engraved from bottom upwards. Gives the genealogy of the Kadamba family starting from Viṣaṇḍa whose son was Bandhushēṇa whose son was Mayūravarma. From Mayūravarma to the ruling king Ravivarma, the genealogy is the same as that found in the Talagunda inscription (vide, <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VIII, pp. 24 ff.). The epigraph records that the king constructed a temple for Maṇmatha and inaugurated the festival of <i>Maṇmathōtsava</i> in the month of

195	Pedestal kept in the same place . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Kannaḍa	Chaitra (<i>Madhu</i>). It states that in order to provide for the worship and other services in the temple, the king made grants of villages, irrigated lands and nine <i>brahmadēya</i> land-holdings purchased from the brāhmaṇas and also constructed the tank called Guḍḍa-taḍāga. In characters of about the 5th century A.D.
196	Slab lying near a dilapidated structure in the village. . . . .	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Contains a charm invoking Śānti-tīrthēśvara with a few <i>bijāksharas</i> around. In characters of about the 14th century.
SHIMOGA DISTRICT						
SHIMOGA TALUK						
197	Bhadrāvati.—Lintel at the entrance of the mukha-maṇḍapa of Lakshminarasimha temple.	[Hoysala]	Vira Narasimha	Vyaya, Dvitiya-Aṣṭādha śu. 13, Thursday=1228 A.D., July 9.	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of 6 <i>Khaṇḍuga</i> of land as <i>umbāḷa</i> to Sidhalinga-gauḍa of Guḍḍapūra by Khāna-khāna-Śāhēba. In characters of about the 17th century.
198	Slab leaning against the wall outside	Vijayanagara	Harihara (II)	Kali 45[1]5	Do.	Records that the <i>mahājanas</i> of Lakshminarasimhapura having assembled together entered into an agreement deciding that there should not be any objection raised against the persons for building tanks and for making gardens for cultivation in the lands in Bāhubalikumāranahalli and Tenkātūr assigned to them. Published in <i>Mysore Arch. Report.</i> , 1931, No. 59, pp. 168-69.
199	Slab set up in front of the same temple . . . . .	....	....	Śaka 1 Nandana, Vaishākha śu. 1.	Do.	Damaged. Records the construction of a tank near Bankeyapura and the gift of income derived from various taxes from the villages of Narasimhapura and Lakshimpura to the deity Lakshminarasimha by <i>mahānāyaka</i> Eralakhe-nāyaka who was ruling Dummiya-nāḍu, Bānūru, etc. Published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VII, Shimoga No. 30.
200	Shimoga.—Slabs leaning against the outer wall of the District Museum, No. 1.	Chālukya of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvanamalladēva	(1) Śaka 989, Plavaṅga. Pushya śu. 13. Thursday, Uttarāyana Samkrānti=1067 A.D., December 20. The <i>Samkrānti</i> occurred on December 25. (2) Śaka 1054, Nandana, Chaitra Pūrṇami, lunar eclipse, Sunday. Irregular.	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift made for the offerings to the deity Lakshminarasimha of [Benki]pura by Hanumapānāyaka. In characters of about the 16th century.
					Do.	Contains the genealogy of the Gaṅga family and an account of their preceptors. Records that <i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Gaṅga Hermaḍidēvarasa, the son-in law of the Hoysala king Ereyāṅga, ruling over Eḍdore-1000 from his residence at Harige, caused the construction of a <i>chaityālaya</i> in Kuntalāpura to which the endowed, on the first date, the village along with its incomes etc. towards the expenses of repairs and maintenance. Records also the construction of the Gaṅga-jinālaya at Kurulya-tirtha by Satya-gaṅga and the grant, on the second date, of a village (name not clear) after laying the feet of his preceptor Mādhava-chandradēva. Records also the gift of the <i>gaudike</i> (land) by Kaliyara Malli-seṭṭi after purchasing it from <i>heggade</i> Chandimayya, the subordinate of Hermaḍidēva, to Bālachandradēva. Published in <i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VII, Shimoga No. 64.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i> SHIMOGA DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> SHIMOGA TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Shimoga—<i>concl'd.</i>					
201	Shimoga.—Slabs leaning against the outer wall of the District Museum. No. 2	Chālukya of Kalyāna	Trailōkyamalla	(1) Śaka 102[9], Sarvajit. Phālguna 1[0]. Friday=1106 A.D.. March 2. (2) Śaka 1043, Subhakrit. Bhādra- pada śu. 5, Thursday=1122 A.D.. August 13. The week-day was Wednesday.	Kannada	Gives the genealogy of the Gaṅga kings down to Nanniya-Gaṅga-Permmāḍidēva and the lineage of the <i>āchāryyas</i> of the Krānūrg-ḡaṇa. Records the grant of the village Hegganagile and lands inside the tank at Harakēri by the chief and also the grant of lands and an endowment of the income derived from the taxes on the village Basadiyahalli to the Paṭṭadatīrtha-basadi at Māṇḍālī by a disciple of Prabhichandra-siddhāntadēva who is stated to have caused the construction of 25 <i>chaityālayas</i> including the Kuruliya-basadi. More gifts were recorded to have been given to the above basadi by Kañchaladēvi, the queen of Nanniya-Gaṅga at the time of the birth of their son Hemmāḍi-dēva. The latter is stated to have caused the Paṭṭada-tīrtha-basadi to be constructed of stone. Ibid., Shimoga, No. 4.
202	No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged. Refers to an overlord and his feudatory (names not clear). In characters of about the 11th century.
203	No. 4	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Contains the figure of a ploughshare. Refers to a person (name lost) in charge of the local administration (<i>gāmunḍu</i>). Do.
204	No. 5	....	....	Śaka 1331 Virōdhi, Pushya [ba.] 8.	Do.	Do. Seems to refer to the death of Mā[ra] in a fight.
205	Slab displayed in the same Museum	Vijayanagara	Sadāśivarāya	...	Do	Registers the grant of (1) income of one <i>varāha</i> of <i>siddhāya</i> on one piece of land and (2) land assessed at one <i>varāha</i> of <i>siddhāya</i> , both the lands described as <i>nettaru-goḍugeya-aruliya-moraḍu</i> in the village Harigāra to the Nirāsiya-maṭha of Kalyāna-dēvara Bidurūru by Jeḍegaḍa of the Harigāra- <i>kuḷaga-baḷi</i> and a <i>voḍeya</i> of Jōḷiga-kanteya-kalyāna. Mentions Sadāśivarāya-nāyaka as ruling over the 59 <i>kaṁpana</i> of Aragada-vēṁthe and his subordinates Baṁkkiyarasa and Homneya-Kaṁbaḷi-voḍeya Saṁkharadēvamma as ruling over Bidurūru and Kabbunāḍu-situated in Muṅgi-nāḍu.

206	Pedestal of an image of a Jaina <i>tīrthan-</i> <i>kara</i> in the same Museum.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the renovation and installation of a deity (name lost). Refers to the Jaina ascetic Bālachandrasiddhāntadēva of the Dēsiya-gaṇa and Vakra-gachchha and to a disciple of Sakalachandra-siddhāntadēva belonging to Mūla-saṅgha, Koṇḍakund-ānvaya and Krānūr-gaṇa. In characters of about the 12th century.
207	Pedestal of a broken image leaning against the outside wall.	....	....	....., Vikrama	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to refer to the setting up of the image. In characters of about the 14th century.
SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT						
COONDAPOOR TALUK						
208	Baḍabail.—Slab set up in front of the Jambuliṅga temple.	Vijayanagara . .	Venkaṭapatirāya	Śaka 1527, Parā- bhava, Vaiśākha ba. 1.	Do. . . .	Do. Records the gift of lands in different places (details not clear) to provide for food offerings, lamps etc., to god Jambuliṅgadēva by Ajinarāṇa-reṭi to Nārāyaṇabaṭa, son of Divākara-baṭa of Maḷamkeyakere.
209	Basūrū.—Slab leaning against a wall to the side of a road leading to the Nakharēśvara temple.	Do. . . .	Kṛishṇadēva-mahārāya	Śaka 1441, Pramādi, Jyēsthā śu. 15, Friday, lunar eclipse=1519 A.D., May 13.	Do. . . .	Registers a grant of lands being tax-free, with houses and garden in Basūrū and Kaṇḍāvara to several brāhmaṇas by Vijayappa-voḍeya, son of Ratnappa-voḍeya governing Bārakūru-rājya, for the merit of the king. Bārakūru-rājya is said to have been given to his father by the king.
210	Haṭṭiyaṅgaḍi.—Slabs kept in the Chan- dranāthasvāmi <i>basadi</i> .	Do. . . .	Bukkarāya-mahārāya	Śaka 1311, Vibhava (wrong for Śukla) Kārtika śu. 5, Sunday=1389 A.D., October 24.	Do. . . .	Mentions Viruguppa-dannāyaka, son of Maḥāpradhāna Baichappa-dannāyaka as ruling over Bārakūru-rājya. Records that at the instance of Ubhayāchārya he restored the record which was stated to have been destroyed sometime in the past by fire, by getting it engraved in a concise form in small stones to be preserved in the central shrine. The grant which is said to have been made by Jinadattarāya gives a detailed account of the benefactions of lands assigned for various services to the deity Chandranāthasvāmi of the <i>basadi</i> at Haṭṭiyaṅgaḍi.
211	Pedestal of the image of Chandranātha- svāmi in the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	Śaka 1[3]5[8], Piṅ- gala, Māgha śu. 5, Thursday = 1438 A.D., January 30. The year was 1359.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Records that a new image of Chandranāthasvāmi was caused to be made by a person (name lost) since the former one was found disfigured, for the benefit and welfare of the people of Eraḍu-kēri in Bārakūru, at the instance of the Jaina ascetic Paṇḍitadēva.
212	Mūrū.—Slab standing in the field near the Kundēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged and top portion lost. Records the gift of lands and a sum of 1200 <i>gadyāṇa-honnū</i> for the expenses of the Kundēśvara temple including the feeding of the brāhmaṇas, by Mallappa-voḍeya entrusted to Uḍupa-[Ma]kaṇṇa. In characters of about the 14th century.
213	Saukūru.—Slab set up in the <i>prākāra</i> of Durgāparamēśvari temple.	Vijayanagara . .	Sadaśivarāya	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions Sadaśivanāyaka of Keladi and Mallappa of Bārakūru. In characters of about the 15th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>contd.</i>					
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	KARKAL TALUK					
214	Kaṇḍale.—Octagonal stone standing in a field near the Subrahmanya temple.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa .	Contains the figure of <i>tristūla</i> . Records the gift of land called Pāripāji-kshētra, free from taxes to Kunda(pū)la bhaṭāra by Ere-Boygavarṃmarasa. Refers to the administration of Valla-Kaṇṇamma. In characters of about the 8th century.
215	Karkala.—Sides of a stone <i>pīṭha</i> lying in a shop.	....	....	Plava, Vriśchika 26, Tuesday=1361 A.D., November 23.	Do. . .	Records the construction of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> and the gift of paddy to provide for its renovation by Maṇanītyya, the nephew (<i>aḥiya</i>) of [Mai]di-setti, the disciple of Chāritrabhūṣaṇa-dēva.
216	Keravase.—Backside of the image of Varḍhamāna at the Varḍhamāna <i>basadi</i> .	[Alupa] .	Pāṇḍya-dēvarasa .	Saka 1031, Kālayukta, Kārttika 9, Monday. Irregular.	Do. . .	Records the construction of the <i>basadi</i> and the making of the image of Varḍhamāna at Keravase by Chemḍārika, the disciple of Chārukti-paṇḍita-dēva and grant of 80 <i>mū[de]</i> of paddy from the <i>kaṇḍikad-anna-brahmadāya</i> land and another 80 <i>mū[de]</i> of paddy from the <i>brahmadāya</i> land belonging to Kōṭikomḍe, the donee, for the purpose of food offerings to the deity. The latter who is the nephew of the above mentioned Chemḍārika is stated to be the disciple of Śrutamuni. In characters of about the 14th century.
217	Pedestal of the image of Pāravanātha in the same <i>basadi</i>.	....	....	Virōdhikrit, Vaiśākha śu. 13.	Do. . .	Worn out. Records some provision made for the purpose of food offerings (<i>amṛatapāḍi</i>) to the 24 <i>tīrthakaras</i> installed by Rū (Rō)[hi]lādēva of Masirugāla. Do.
218	Niddōdi.—Broken slab standing in a 'nāgabana' near the house of Shri Anantarāma Uḍupa.	Vijayanagara	Bukkarāya .	....	Do. . .	Worn out and fragmentary. Refers to Bāchappa-oḍeya the governor of the Maṅgalūru-rājya and a Chautā. Do.
	MANGALORE TALUK					
219	Mangalore.—Canara High School Museum. Marble Jaina image, pedestal. Findspot: Not known. Pencil rubbing from Shri M. M. Prabhu.	....	....	Vikrama 1548, Vaiśākha śu. 7.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Damaged. Seems to record the obeisance of a certain Baṇalayi to a deity, probably the one represented by the image.
220	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Kannaḍa .	Do. Records the making of the image by a person (name not clear). In characters of about the 15th century.
221	Muchchūru.—Slab set up in the outer <i>prākāra</i> of the Durgāparamēśvārī temple.	Vijayanagara .	Vira Hariyappa-oḍeya .	Śaka 1310, Vibhava, [Kārtti]ka.	Do. . .	Do. Refers to a governor of the Maṅgalūru-rājya and to a person called [Na]rasimha[de]vadhikāri (?). Seems to record some provision made for worship.

UDUPI TALUK						
222	Airōḍi. —Slab lying in front of the Narasimha temple.	Do. . . .	Dēvatāya-mahārāya	Śaka 133[0], Sarvadhāri, Śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions Sirigiri[nā]thadēva-voḍeya ruling over Bārakūru-rājya under Siṃganna-danṇāyaka. Seems to record a gift of land made to the deity Durgā-bhagavati of Anilavāḍi.
223	Another slab in the same place	[Ā]lupa	[Pāṇ]ḍya-rāja]dēvarasa . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to contain the Ālupa <i>praśasti</i> . Mentions <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Vaijapa-voḍeya and seems to refer to a gift of land (details not clear) for the services including lamp for [Durgā]-bhagavati of Anilavāḍi by <i>Rāṇivāsada</i> Bhāyidēvi. In characters of about the 13th century.
224	Bannāḍi. —Slab inside the Vēṇugōpāla temple.	Vijayanagara	Ach-yutarāya-mahārāya	Śaka 1466, Śubha-kṛit, Āshāḍha Śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Registers the payment amounting to 67 1/2 <i>kāṭi-gadyāna</i> , being tax-free, made to [Kōṭi] <i>Kariyas-ttikūra</i> Bemma-bāle-ṣeṭṭi on the request of the <i>hattu-kēri</i> of Bārakūru by Aychappa-voḍeya as compensation for the wrong done to the former's woman at Uppilāḍi of the 5 villages situated in Baṇṭāla-sthala of the palace. The governor Achchappa-voḍeya is stated to have received the Bārakūru-rājya from Rāmābhaṭṭa-Maleyappa-ayya to whom the same was given earlier by the king.
225	Kalmāḍu. —Top of the rock hill near the Jaṭiga's temple.	....	....	Śaka 1457, Jaya, Kāra tīṅgaḷu Śu. 7.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Refers to the deities Viṣṇu and Lakshmi.
226	Do. . . . .	....	....	Manmatha, Tulā 2, Monday.	Do. . . .	Do. In characters of about the 16th century.
227	Māṇūru. —Slab standing in the field behind the Tēvara temple.	Vijayanagara	Praudhaḍēvarāya-mahārāya	Śaka 1387, Tāraṇa, Māgha Śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records that Paṇḍaridēva-voḍeya ruling over Bārakūru-rājya under <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Rāmachandra-danṇāyaka made, for the merit of the king, a gift of Kāyatūru-gāma along with 52 <i>kāṭi-gadyāna</i> , the income derived from <i>siddhāya</i> , to the deity Vināyakadēva of Kallamgere.
228	Pāṇḍēvara. —Slab standing on the side of a field near the Patel's house.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Seems to record a gift. Mentions Vaijappa-danṇāyaka. In characters of about the 13th century.
229	Pāraṇṇapalli. —Slab lying in the inner <i>prākāra</i> of the Viṣṇu temple.	Vijayanagara	Virūpāksharāya . . . .	...9, Sarvvajit, Jyēshṭha Śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records that Viṭharsa-voḍeya governing over Bārakūru-Tuḷu-rājya made, for the merit of the king, gifts of 6 <i>kāṭi-gadyāna</i> towards the expenses of burning a perpetual lamp to god Viṣṇudēva of Pāraṇṇapalli of Kōṭa and 12 <i>kāṭi-gadyāna</i> as <i>bhikṣhe</i> to the ascetic Krishṇaprakāśa-śrīpādangaḷu. The gift is stated to have been made on the occasion of the Solar eclipse in the month of Phālguna in Vyaya. In characters of about the 15th century.
230	Sāligrāma. —Slab lying in the left side of the temple of Narasimha.	Do. . . .	Immaḍi Pratāpadēvarāya-mahārāya	Śaka 1374, Prajōt-patya, Āshāḍha Śu. 15, Tuesday, lunar eclipse=1451 A.D., July 13. The Śaka year was current.	Do. . . .	Records the grant of income from <i>aśana</i> , <i>śrīdhana</i> and <i>mūlimudiga-danḍa</i> accruing to the palace to the <i>Hattu-sāvira-mahāyagattu</i> of <i>Hattu-adhiyāsa</i> of Kōṭa-grāma by Bhānappa-voḍeya, son of Chaṇḍarsa-voḍeya, governing Bārakūru-rājya under <i>Mahāpradhāna</i> Rāmanna-danḍa-nāyaka.
231	Slab set up in the outer <i>prākāra</i> of the same temple.	Hoysala	Vīra Ballāḍēva	Do. . . .	Worn out. In characters of about the 13th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MYSORE—concl'd. SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT—concl'd. UDIPI TALUK—concl'd.					
232	Uplādi. —Slab set up in front of the Gaṇapati temple.	Vijayanagara	Kṛishṇadēvarāya	Śaka 1448, Pārthiva, Kāra-tiṅgaḷu 1, Friday, lunar eclipse=1525 A.D., December 29. The month was Pausa.	Kannāḍa	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to refer to a gift of land to provide for the worship of the deity Vināyaka. Refers to Kōṭagrāma and to a governor of Bārakūru-rājya.
	RAJASTHAN AJMER DISTRICT AJMER TAHSIL					
233	Ajais. —Two sides of the right octagonal pillar of the porch of Ajaipāl temple, about two miles from the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1534, [Māgha ba. 1].	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Worn out. Seems to read <i>Sultāna</i> in line 5 and <i>Ajamēra</i> in line 7. Details not clear.
234	Ajmer. —Stones in the Rajputana Museum. No. 1. Findspot: Osian , Osian Tahsil, Jodhpur District.	....	....	Vikrama 1106, Bhādrapada śu. 1[3], Monday-1049 A.D., August 14. (The year was <i>Chaitrādī</i>)	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Broken at the right end. Records the death of a person (name not clear) who was the son of the brāhmaṇa Dāmōdara.
235	Do. No. 2. Findspot: Butri , Sirohi District (?). (Museum No. 334).	Paramāra of Chandrāvati.	Dhāravarsha	Vikrama 1271, Āśvina śu. 4, Monday=1215 A.D., September 28. (The year was <i>Kārtikādī</i>).	Do.	Seems to record the royal grant of one <i>halavāha</i> of land in the village of Sāchada-Vridha probably to <i>Śrē°</i> Āmpadatta. Cf. <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. LVI, pp. 50-51 and plate. Bhandarkar's List, No. 463.
236	Do. No. 3. Findspot: Pindwārā , Pindwara Tahsil, Sirohi District. (Museum No. 308).	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 1274, Māgha-Phālgunamadhya, lunar eclipse=1218 A.D., January 13.	Do.	Broken at the bottom. Mentions a number of persons such as <i>Rāṇā</i> Vaijā, Vijēsī, Lakhamasī, etc., and the Rāthauda family of Hāthiundī. Published in <i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. LVI, pp. 50-51 and plate. Bhandarkar's List, No. 469.
237	Do. No. 4. Do.	Do.	Beginning lost. Appears to be connected with No. 236 above. Mentions a certain <i>Āchārya</i> Pālā and two other persons named Mahilhara and Pūniga. In characters of about the 13th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i>

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238	Do. No. 5 Findspot : Dammāni, Sirohi District. (Museum No. 326).	Vikrama 1296, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5, Thursday = 1239 A.D., July 7. (The year was Chaitrādi).	Do. . . .	Seems to record a grant by Mahār Mahanastha and others at the village of Dambāni belonging to the deity Nemi-nātha in Lūṇavasahikā on Arbudāchala for the welfare of Mahār Anupamadēvi, wife of Tejapāla. Cf. <i>Arbudāchala-pradakṣhina-Jainalēkha-saṁdōha</i> , No. 194. Bhandarkar's List, No. 529.	
239	Do. No. 6. Findspot : Kalajārā. (Museum No. 336).	King of Chandrāvati	Mahārājādhirāja	Alhanasikhadēva	Vikrama 1300, [Māgha] śu. 10, Monday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and worn out. Refers to a <i>Pañchakula</i> headed by Mahār Khētā, to the village Kalagarā and to Pārśvanātha. Details not clear. An illegible inscription containing the date Vikrama 1703 is engraved on top. Published in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Pt. I, p. 266. Bhandarkar's List, No. 539.
240	Do. No. 7. Memorial stone. Findspot : Sarda, Ajmer District (?). (Museum No. 513).	....	....	Vikrama 1673, Śāka [...], Phā (Phālguna) śu. 2.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear.
241	Do. No. 8. Memorial stone. Findspot : Vithal Sagar, Rajgarh, Ajmer District (?). (Museum No. 1094).	....	....	(1) Vikrama 179[5], Jyēshtha śu. 7, [Saturday ?] = 1739 A.D., June 2. (The year was Kārttikādi). (2) Śrāvaṇa śu. 13, Monday. Probably = 1739 A.D., August 16.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Śradāramala in a battle on the first date and the setting up of his memorial stone (<i>dēvali</i>) on the second date. Refers to Rājagaḍha and Saidanagaḍha.
242	Do. No. 9. Findspot : Not known .	....	....	A.D. 1846 . . .	English, Roman; Urdu, Nastaliq; Hindi, Nāgarī.	Trilingual. Records an order of C. G. Dixon, the Superintendent, prohibiting fishing and shooting at the <i>Ghāṭ</i> built by Mānak Chand and Milap Chand, two <i>sejhs</i> of Ajmer, for the convenience of the public.
243	Adhāidin-kā-Jhōmpadā. Pillar of a <i>chhatrī</i> to the right of the entrance.	....	....	Vikrama 1462, Jyēshtha ba. 8.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the name of one <i>sātradhāra</i> Dharamā, a resident of Būndī.
244	Do. Wall (outside) to the right of the entrance.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads : ... <i>masīradī</i> . In late characters.
245	Do. Another inscription to the right of the above.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Nātha</i> 36. In characters of about the 15th century.
246	Do. Wall to the proper right of the central arch.	....	....	Vikrama 1505, Vaiśākha ba. [7], Wednesday = 1448 A.D., March 27. (The year was Chaitrādi).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged deliberately. Seems to refer to <i>Rāṇā</i> Kumbhā and <i>Thākura</i> Mokala. Other details are not clear.
247	Do. Octagonal pillar in the first row	....	....	Vikrama 146[2]	Nāgarī	Records only the date.
248	Do. Octagonal pillar in the second row	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Shamghāra karayāṇ Dasāja</i> . In late characters.	

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B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*Contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd.					
	AJMER DISTRICT—contd.					
	AJMER TAHSIL—contd.					
249	Akhēpurā. —Marble stone in a field belonging to Shri Lumbha and brothers.	....	....	Vikrama [15]95, Śrāvaṇa ba. 11, Monday=1538 A.D., July 22. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Illegible. Purport not clear.
250	Stone set up in the field attached to 'Huṇḍiā Bērā'.	....	<i>Mahārāja Gōvinda-dāsa</i>	Vikrama 1686, Kārttika śu. 12.	Do. . . .	Partly worn out. Seems to record some grant and contains an imprecation against the Hindus and the Muslims.
251	Bhōnābāi. —Memorial stone set up under a neem tree near the house of a cobbler named Godu, to the right of Ajmer-Jaipur road.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged, worn out and fragmentary. Contains the word <i>vachchhara</i> in line 1. In characters of about the 9th century.
252	Northern wall of the step-well called 'Khōkri or Bhūtōm-kī bāoḍī'.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Śrī Vāsudēva</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
253	Southern wall of the same step-well. Inscription No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Śrī 31 Āmbasīha</i> . Do.
254	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Śrī-Bhōpa[tī]</i> . Do.
255	Chaundīā. —Nāga-stone set up on a platform in the field of Shri Bhanwar Singh.	....	....	Vikrama 1226	Do. . . .	Records only the date.
256	Hero-stone called 'Jujhārjī-kī dēvalī' set up on a platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama [15]5[9], Vaiśākha śu. . .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Seems to record the setting up of the memorial stone (<i>dēvalī</i>) to a Sōnagarā Chavāna (name not clear).
257	<i>Dēvalī</i> on a platform in 'Rājputōm-kā smaśān' near 'Māliōm-kī-bāoḍī'.	....	....	Vikrama 1726, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Illegible. Purport not clear. Mentions a certain <i>Rāja Ramasagha</i> .
258	Another <i>dēvalī</i> set up on a platform near a <i>chhatrī</i> in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 175[2], Pausa śu. 10, Friday=1696 A.D., January 3.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of the memorial to <i>Rāja Kēsarisagha</i> Rāthōḍa, probably by <i>Rāja Dōlatasagha</i> ji.
259	Gāngwānā. —Marble slab lying near a dilapidated platform to south-west of the village mosque.	....	....	Vikrama 1796, Āshāḍha ba. 9.	Do. . . .	Records the death, in a battle, of <i>Thākura</i> Kusalasigha, the son of <i>Rāja</i> Bhārathasingha of the Sisōḍā clan and a resident of Sāhipura.
260	Another marble slab lying loose in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged and worn out. Mentions <i>Thākura</i> Sērasigha. Details not clear. In late characters.

261	Gōvindgarh.—Hero-stones on a platform on the bank of a pond called 'Juhārjī-ki-nādi' near muslims' graveyard. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1740, Śrā- vaṇa ba. 1[.].	Do. .	Records the death in a battle, of <i>Chandāvata</i> Indrasigha, the son of Sāmasigha.
262	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 17[85], Jyēshtha śu. 14.	Do. .	Seems to record the death of <i>Rājāvata</i> Dēvasigha, the son of Dīvasigha, probably in a battle fought at Gōidagaḍha.
263	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Do. .	Do. .	Records the construction of the <i>chhatrī</i> of <i>Chandāvata</i> Dēva- sigha.
264	Hero-stone lying under a tree in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1780, Pauṣha ba. 1, Sun- day=1723 A.D., December 1.	Do. .	Damaged. Purport not clear.
265	Another hero-stone on a dilapidated platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1786, Bhādrapada śu. 12.	Do. .	Seems to refer to the setting up of the memorial stone.
266	<i>Satī</i> stone set up on a platform to the west of a well called 'Lākhinā Bērā', about 1 1/2 km. to the east of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1638, Māgha ba. [4].	Do. .	Mentions Manasagha-Rāthada and refers to a memorial of a <i>maḥāsati</i> (name not clear).
267	Hero-stone on the same platform . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1638, Māgha ba. 9.	Do. .	Purport not clear.
268	Hero-stone under a tree to the south of 'Mohan Singh-kā Bērā' about 2 km. to the south of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1767, Māgha ba [5].	Do. .	Badly damaged. Purport not clear.
269	Pillar of a <i>chhatrī</i> near a step-well called 'Chhatrī wālī bāoḍī'.	....	....	Vikrama 1784 .	Do. .	Records the construction of the <i>chhatrī</i> of Rāmaraja-rājavata(?) by the mason (<i>silāvaṭa</i>) Jānī.
270	Gōlā.— <i>Satī</i> stone buried under a tamarind tree on the raised embankment of 'Dūli-talāo'.	....	....	Vikrama 1671, Bhādrapada ba. 10.	Do. .	Fragmentary. Mentions Kasamiradē and the village Gōlha.
271	Hero-stone set up on a platform in 'Bhilōm-kā-bās'.	....	....	Vikrama 1[8]13, Bhādrapada [śu. 2].	Do. .	Indifferently engraved. Records the death of a person (name not clear) at Gōlā in Ajamēra <i>kasabā</i> . Other details are not clear.
272	Hero-stone set up on a platform in the field of a Nambardar Ladu, about 1 km. to the south of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1853, Mārgaśīrsha śu. 1.	Do. .	Do. Seems to record the death of a person.
273	Mēwāriā.— <i>Dēvalī</i> set up on the bank of the pond called 'Smaśān-ki-nādi'.	....	....	Vikrama 1669 .	Do. .	Records the names of <i>Kavara</i> Vihārīdāsa and his wife Baha- ragadēsāsīdānī, probably in commemoration of their death.
274	Another <i>dēvalī</i> set up in the same place	Vikrama 1768, Vaiśākha śu. 1[0], Monday=1712 A.D., May 5. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd. AJMER DISTRICT—contd. AJMER TAHSIL—contd. Mēwāriā—concl'd.					
275	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on the bank of the old pond, about 1 km. to the south of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1796, Māgha śu. 8, Friday=1740 A.D., January 11. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
276	Another <i>dēvalī</i> set up on a platform in the same place.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to mention a certain <i>Thākara</i> Idarasigha. In late characters.
277	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on <i>Tējāji-kā</i> -sthān near the house of Shri Pagujī.	....	....	Vikrama 1[636]...	Do. . . .	Damaged. Contains the word <i>śilāraja</i> in line 3. Detail, not clear.
278	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on a platform on the eastern outskirts of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 175[8], [Vaiśākha śu. 15].	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to contain only the date.
279	<i>Nāḍ</i> .— <i>Satī</i> stone on a platform on the bank of the pond called 'Chhatrīom-kī nāḍī' about $\frac{1}{2}$ km. to the south-east of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1708, Āśva-yuja ba. 13.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
280	Another <i>satī</i> -stone in the same place	....	....	Vikrama 1787, Phālguna ba. 1.	Do. . . .	Mentions a certain Ratana and his wife (<i>satī</i>) Varada. Details not clear.
281	Hero-stone on a dilapidated platform on the bank of the pond called 'Phuṭiyā-talāo' to the west of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1755, Śrāvaṇa śu. 7.	Do. . . .	Records the death of a certain <i>Rāja</i> Durjansigha in a battle.
282	<i>Satī</i> stone on a platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama [...28], Chaitra śu. 14.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the performance of <i>satī</i> by a lady (name not clear) and the construction of the memorial at Phuṭā-talāba (i.e. pond) in the village Nāḍa. In late characters.
283	Stone-pillar set up near the flight of steps of the village step-well.	....	....	Vikrama 180[2], Phālguna ba. 9, Monday = 1746 A.D., February 3.	Do. . . .	Records the excavation of the step-well by Jōdhā, the son of <i>Rāja</i> Bakhatasigha-Manasigha. The mason was Gajadhara. Also mentions a certain Jamāla of the Khilachi community.
284	<i>Nāṇḍ</i> .— <i>Dēvalī</i> on a platform in the village.	[Rāthōḍ]	Mānasigha	(1) Vikrama 1871, Bhādrapada śu. 5, Friday=1814 A.D., August 19, f.d.t. 28. (The year was	Do. . . .	Records the death, in a battle at Nāṇḍa, of <i>Kayara</i> Ajitasigha on the first date and the construction of his memorial on the second date. Also records the death of the son of <i>Rāja</i> Dānasigha in a battle. Mentions Gōpālasigha and others.

					<i>Chaitrādi</i> and the month was Adhiṣ- Bhādrapada).			
					(2) Vikrama 1889, Bhādrapada śu. 13, Friday = 1832 A.D., September 7. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).			
265	Pisāṅgan.—Big stone called ' <i>Dēvalā Mahārāja</i> ' set up in front of the house of Haraji Prajapat in Jāṭom-kā-bās.	....	....		Vikrama 1053	Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Early	Partly damaged and worn out. Seems to record the death of a person (name not clear) and mentions a certain Dāmōdara, the son of Vishnu who caused something to be done.
266	Stone slab set up against the wall (out- side) near the entrance of the Chārbbhujā temple in the same place.	....	....		Vikrama 1863, Vai- śākha śu. 13, Wed- nesday=1806 A.D., April 30. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī		Seems to record the construction of the temple of 'Chaturbhujā' by a person (name not clear) out of contributions made by a number of people (details given) during the time of Nāthu-singha, the descendant of Sālamasighōta and his son. Also refers to a grant of land and to one Gajadhara.
267	Stone slab set up against the wall (out- side) near the entrance of Bālājī temple, Bassi Mohalla.	....	....		Vikrama 1883, Āshā- dha śu. 2, Friday= 1826 A.D., July 7. (The year was <i>Chai- trādi</i>).	Do . . .		Built in at the bottom. Records the consecration of the temple and mentions Durjanasigha and others.
268	Stone slab set up against the wall (inside) near the entrance of the Jain Mandir of the Osvals.	....	....		Vikrama 1822, Vai- śākha śu. 3, Thurs- day = 1825 A.D., April 21. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do . . .		Built in at the bottom. Records the construction of the Jaina temple of Supārśvanātha at Pisāgaṇa by Jayarāja, son of Abhairāja of Vēṣavamśa and Sādīvāla community and grandson of Bhivarāja and the installation of the image on the given date by the <i>sangha</i> .
269	Stone slab set up against the wall (outside) near the entrance of Jagamohanji temple.	....	....		Vikrama 1799, Vai- śākha śu. [3], Mon- day=1742 (Th.A.D.), April 26. The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do . . .		Records the construction of the temple (<i>dēharō</i>) in the town of Pisāgaṇa and mentions a certain Gajadhara as the mason. Details not clear.
290	Stone slab set up against the boundary wall (outside) near the entrance to the Bālājī temple in the bazaar.	....	....		Vikrama 18[...], Śrāvana ba. 3.	Do . . .		Partly built in. Refers to the <i>Mahajanaks</i> of Pisāgaṇa and probably records some grant.
291	Stone slab set up in front of the shop of Shri Ratan Lal Soni in the same place.	....	....		....	Do . . .		Built in at the bottom. Seems to record the construction of a temple probably by one Nāthu of Pisāgaṇa. Details not clear. In late characters.
292	<i>Dēvalī</i> in a <i>cĥatīrī</i> near 'Pir Baba-kā cha būtarā' in 'Byōpārīm-kā Mohalla'.	....	....		Vikrama 1694, Śaka 1[5]59, Bhādra- pada śu. 7, Monday =1638 A.D., Sep- tember 3, f.d.t. 68.	Do . . .		Records the death of <i>Rāphadā</i> Mahāsyagha, the son of Mādha-vasyagha, and grandson of <i>Rāphadā</i> Udasyagha and the performance of <i>satī</i> by his three wives.
293	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up in the courtyard of the house of Shri Zehur in the same place.		Vikrama 1804, Āsvina ba. 12, Sunday= 1747 A.D., Sep- tember 20. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do . . .		Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by Bai Sarūpa, probably the wife of Kavara Dhanasiga at Pisagaṇa.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd.					
	AJMER DISTRICT—contd.					
	AJMER TAHSIL—contd.					
	Pisāṅgan—contd.					
294	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up in front of a well near the 'Chaubīs Khambā cchatri'.	....	....	Vikrama 1[7]18, [Bhādrapada]ba. 2, Monday=1662 A.D., July 21, f.d.t. .86. (The year was <i>Kārtikādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
295	Stone lying under a small banyan tree outside the Khākī gate.	....	....	Vikrama 1700, Phālguna śu. 4, Thursday=1644 A.D., February 1.	Do. . . .	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by a woman (name not clear), the wife of <i>Kubhāra</i> Bhivā.
296	<i>Dēvalīs</i> on platforms on the south-eastern bank of the pond called 'Kēsōlāv', outside Bhairōm Pōl. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 17[7]2, Śaka 1638, Chaitra śu. 6, [Saturday]=1716 A.D., March 17, f.d.t. .13.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the construction of a platform.
297	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	1) Vikrama 1772, Vaiśākha ba. 6. 2) Vikrama 178[0].	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction (?) of the memorial on the first date and the setting up of the memorial stone on the second date.
298	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1781, Māgha śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Built in at the bottom. Seems to record the death of a person (name not clear), in a battle, and the performance of <i>satī</i> by his wife (name not clear) who is described as <i>Pisagani</i> .
299	Do. No. 4, in a <i>cchatri</i> on the <i>burj</i> near Bhairōm Pōl.	....	....	Vikrama 1790, Bhādrapada śu. 9, Monday=1734 A.D., August 26. (The year was <i>Kārtikādi</i>)	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the cenotaph (<i>cchatri</i>) probably of <i>Thā°</i> Pēmarāja and refers to two <i>mahāsatis</i> . A certain Rāmakisana is mentioned.
300	Do. No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1791, Phālguna śu. 9, Thursday=1735 A.D., February 20.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the construction of the cenotaph of Bahada and his wife Lāchhai.
301	Do. No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1797, Mārgaśirsha śu. 8, Saturday=1740 A.D., November 15.	Do. . . .	Seems to refer to a <i>satī</i> . Other details are not clear.

302	Do. No. 7]	....	....	Vikrama 1890, Jyēshṭha śu. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of a memorial for a deceased warrior (name not clear).
303	<i>Dēvalī</i> on the north-western bank of the same pond. No. 1.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1716, Śrāvaṇa śu. 5. (2) Vikrama 17[18], Jyēshṭha śu. [5, Monday] = 1662 A.D., May 12. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>)	Do. . . .	Records the death of Guhalōṭa Thakarasī, the son of Jagamala, in a battle at Pisāgūṇa on the first date and the setting up of the memorial on the second date. Also refers to the death of 12 Rajaputas in the battle.
304	Do. No. 2	....	....	Vikrama 1716, Pauṣa śu. 4.	Do. . . .	Seems to record the performance of <i>saṭī</i> by a lady named Kēsārādē (?), the wife of a person (name not clear).
305	Do. No. 3	....	....	Vikrama 1[7]44, Jyēshṭha śu. 3, Wednesday = 1687 A.D., May 4. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the setting up of the memorial (<i>dēvalī</i>) for Bhagavana-dāsa, the son of <i>Rājī</i> [Ja]ganātha and for his wife (name not clear) who was the daughter of <i>Rājī</i> Lakshmidāsa.
306	Do. No. 4	....	....	Vikrama 1775, Chaitra śu. 10, Sunday=1718 A.D., March 30. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Seems to record the performance of <i>saṭī</i> by a lady named Navālādē, a resident of Pisugāṇa, and wife of Narāṇa.
307	Do. No. 5	....	....	Vikrama 179[9], Vaiśākha śu. 14.	Do. . . .	Records the death in a battle of Bhupata Puvāra, a resident of Pisāgāṇa.
308	<i>Dēvalī</i> on a platform near the Primary school on the bank of the same pond.	....	....	Vikrama 1850, [Śrāvaṇa] śu. 3,....	Do. . . .	Records the death of a <i>Thākara</i>....(name not clear) in a battle.
309	Stone slab set up in the Bālāji temple on the bank of the same pond.	....	....	Vikrama 1850, Śrāvaṇa ba.1, Wed- nesday=1793 A.D., July 24. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Mentions Nāthusingha, and refers to the counting of cows at Pisāgāṇa, Rāmapurā, Phatēpurā, Jaitagaḍha, etc., to a liquor distillery at Pisāngāṇa and to a butcher's locality.
310	Stone slab built into the east wall (inside) of the Śiva temple in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1853, Mārgaśīrsha ba. 3, Thursday = 1796 A.D., November 17.	Do. . . .	Records the consecration of the temple of Mahādēva and the installation of the <i>kalāṣa</i> on the given date.
311	Stone set up in front of a step-well near Bhairōmji-kā-sthān to the south of the village on the way to Mēwāriā.	....	....	Vikrama 1802, Māgha śu. 14, Saturday= 1746 A.D., January 25.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the step-well in front (?) of Bham-rāji (i.e. Bhairōmji) by Sādha Rāma-Kisanji and its conse-cration. A certain Gajadhara is mentioned.
312	Stone slab set up on a platform to the south of the field of Shri Punaji Kuma-vat to the north-west of the village.	Rāṭhōḍ of Jōdhpur	<i>Maṅarāja</i> Sujānasimgha . . .	Vikrama 1760, Āshāḍha śu. 3, Sat- urday=1704 A.D., June 26. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Seems to record the consecration of a step-well (<i>vāpī</i> ?) probably constructed by the queen [Va]hasisōdapi.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—Contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd.					
	AJMER DISTRICT—contd.					
	AJMER TAHSIL—contd.					
	Pisāṅgan—concl'd.					
313	Stone set up on the high embankment of a pond called Hāḍelāv, about 1½ km. from the village, on the road to Pushkar.	....	....	Vikrama 17 [...], Phālguna śu. 18.	Local dialect, Nāgari	Purport not clear.
314	<i>Dēvalī</i> on a platform under a neem tree near the well of Shri Bansi Lal Acharya on the northern outskirts of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1696, Vai- śākha ba. 14.	Do. . . .	Records the performance of <i>sañ</i> by a lady (name not clear).
315	Another <i>dēvalī</i> on another platform in the same place.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1863, Śrāvaṇa [...], Friday. (2) ..śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Purport not clear.
316	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on the eastern bank of the Lōḍkiyā-talāo ' in Pīrji-kī-vāḍī.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 1[744], Śaka 1[6]08, [Vai- śākha śu.]. (2) Vikrama 178[9], Kārttika ba. 5.	Do. . . .	Faintly engraved and illegible. Purport not clear.
317	Another <i>dēvalī</i> on the south-eastern bank of the same pond.	....	....	Vikrama 1820, Bhādrapada ba. 9.	Do. . . .	Carelessly engraved. Mentions a person (name not clear) of the Pavāra community and the village Pisāṅga.
318	Four-sided stone built into the left jamb of a gate of the fort to the right of the Lakshminātha temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1666, Śrāvaṇa ba.	Do. . . .	Writing on two faces is available, the third side being covered with cement and the fourth side being built in. Mentions <i>Rāja</i> Sāvaladāsa and the places Pisāṅga and Ajamēra. Details not clear.
319	Stone set up near the northern boundary of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 1659, [Kārttika] śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>Rāja</i> Jamala, his son Kalyānadāsa and grandsons Samaladāsa and [Sū]radāsa and others and refers to some grant made at Pisāṅga.
320	Pushkar.—Yajña-ghaṭ, central niche of the back wall of <i>tibārī</i>.	.. .	....	Vikrama 1798, Śaka 1664, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Thursday= 1741 A.D., April 16, f.d.t. '74. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Sanskrit, Nāgari	Records the construction of a new <i>śālā</i> together with a new <i>ghāṭa</i> by Vyāsana Lāḍī Rāyakavara, the wife of <i>Purūṣita</i> Jagannātha, in Pushkar-āraṇya, on the given date.

321	Do. Central niche of the back wall of a room in front of the same <i>tibārī</i>.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the construction of a new <i>śālā</i> together with a new <i>ghāṭa</i> by <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha, the son of <i>Purōhita</i> Jayadēva, at Pushkarāranya, on the given date.
322	Do. Pedestal of a Śivalinga set up on a platform.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of the deity Rāmasnēhēśvara by Vyāsaṇa Lāḍī Rāyakavara, the wife of the <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha, at Pushkar-āranya.
323	Do. Pedestal of Nandi set up on the same platform.	....	....	Vikrama 1804, Phālguna ba. 13, Monday=1748 A.D., February 15.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Partly coated with cement. Records the installation, probably of Nandi by <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha.
324	Do. Outside wall to the right of the entrance to the Jagadish temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1807, Phālguna śu. 3, Sunday=1751 A.D., February 17.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Top right broken. Records the construction of a shrine (<i>dēvarō</i>) and the installation of the deity Jagannātharāya therein by <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha. His wife Vyāsaṇa Rāyakavara and son <i>Kavara</i> Śivakṛishṇa are also mentioned.
325	Do. Stone slab paved on a platform .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions Pusakara (Pushkar) in line 3. In late characters.
326	Chhik-mātā-ghāt; door lintel of a <i>tibārī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1798, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Thursday=1741 A.D., April 16. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>kōṭhāra</i> for the goddess Mahālakshmi by Vyāsaṇa Rāyakavara, the wife of <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha.
327	Do. On the wall above the door lintel of the same <i>tibārī</i>.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Contains a verse in praise of Pusakara (Pushkar). In late characters.
328	Do. Left side of the arched gateway .	....	....	Vikrama 1803, Āshādha śu. 7, Sunday. Irregular.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the gateway (<i>pratōṭi</i>) by the same lady mentioned in No. 326 above by the side of the <i>ghaṭṭa</i> and <i>śālā</i> built by her in order to please the god Śripati at the Lakshmi-ghaṭṭa.
329	Do. Right side of the gateway .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a verse in praise of the gods Varāha and Kamalōd-bhava, the lords of Pushkara and the guardians of the gateway. In late characters.
330	Do. Broken marble slab lying in a house to the left of the gateway.	....	....	Vikrama 1805, Māgha śu. 13, Friday=1749 A.D., January 20.	Do.	Records the construction of a temple for the deities Vighna-harāṇa, Mahālakshmi, Lakshminārāyaṇa and Giridhāri together with Annapūrṇā by the lady mentioned in No. 326 above, at her own Mahālakshmi-ghaṭṭa on the bank of the Pushkara.
331	Do. Pedestal of an image of a goddess in a shrine.	....	....	Do.	Do.	Records the installation of the image of the goddess Annapūrṇā by the same lady mentioned in No. 326 above.
332	Do. Pedestal of an image of Lakshmi in the same shrine.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a verse invoking the blessings of Lakshmi and Nārāyaṇa, upon Rāyakaumārī, obviously the same lady mentioned in No. 326 above. In late characters.
333	Do. Pedestal of an image of Mahishāsuramardini installed in the same place.	Mārāja Hararāṇaji	Vikrama 1863, Śaka 1728, Āśvayuja śu. 14, Rēvatī, Sunday=1806 A.D., October 26. (The Vikrama year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the installation of an image of the goddess Kālakāji by the chief.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> AJMER DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> AJMER TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Pushkar—<i>contd.</i>					
334	Chhik-mātā-ghāt. Pedestal of an image of Mahishāsūramardīni built into a niche on the side of a terrace.	....	Mārāja Chatarajī Rājasīghōta	Vikrama 1887, Śaka 1752, Āśvina śu. 9, Sunday=1830 A.D., September 26. (The Vikrama year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the installation of an image of Kālikāmātā by the chief. Mentions a certain <i>Tivādī</i> Gangābisana, probably as the writer of the record.
335	Gō-ghāt; stone set up along the north wall of the <i>tibārī</i> outside 'Rāvōm-kā-mandir'.	....	....	Vikrama 1913, Śaka 1778, Chaitra śu. 13, Friday=1856 A.D., April 18. (The Vikrama year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the installation of (an image of) a cow, probably by Jayasīnghaji, the son of Arjuna. Refers to the <i>pōla</i> (gate) of <i>Mahārājādhirāja</i> Rānā Prathirāja, and to a certain Madanamōhana-mahārāja. Mentions a certain Dēvilāla and his son Surajamala.
336	Do. Stone slab built into the wall above the entrance (outside) of the same temple.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the installation of an image of a cow, probably by Jayasīngha, the son of Arjuna, together with his son Udayabhāna and other members of his family (names not given). Also refers to the gate of Prathirāja and mentions Madanamōhana-mahārāja and Bāhadara-sīngha.
337	Stone set up in front of the Jagadīśvar-mahādēva temple in front of the Digambara Jaina mandir.	....	....	Vikrama 190[8?], Jyēshtha śu. 10, Friday=1852 A.D., May 28. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the Jagadīśvara temple along with some shops and houses by Jamōtarāya, the son of Dōlatarāya and the gift of the above buildings to Rāmabaladēva-purōhita of Pushkara who was enjoined to utilise the income from the temple and shops for offering worship.
338	Small stone pillar set up near the steps of the Chārḥujā temple inside Jaimalkōṭ.	....	....	Vikrama 1919, Vaiśākha śu. 3, Friday=1862 A.D., May 2. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved and purport not clear. Mentions <i>Thākurarāja</i> Ajēmala and <i>Thākurarāja</i> Pratāpasīgha. Also mentions Badyanōra and Pushakara. Details not clear.
339	Small perforated wall blocking the entrance to the <i>garbha-griha</i> of the Varāhaji-kā mandir.	....	....	Vikrama 18[4]2, Āshāḍha śu. 15, Thursday=1785 A.D., July 21. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the <i>kaṭadō</i> in the Varāha temple at Pushkara by <i>Pandīta</i> Nāru Gōvinda Kulakarāṇi. Mentions Sa[ṁ]gamanēra.
340	Stone set up near the entrance to the Bōhairōm-kā-mandir in Hōlī-kā chowk, Ghās Maṇḍī.	....	....	Vikrama 1901, Śaka 1766, Rākṣasa, Uttā-	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records some installation in the temple of Sītā, Rāma and Lakshmaṇa by some persons belonging to the Aupanisada-gōtra.

					yaṇa, Vasanta- ritu, Vaiśākha śu. 5, Monday, Mrigaśirā-nakshatra= 1844 A.D., April 22. (The Vikrama year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).		
341	Big inscribed slab set up on a platform in front of the Pārśvanātha Jaina mandir in Rāvatōm-kī-Hatān in Jōgiōm-kā bās.			....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bottom built in. Seems to record that a sum of Rupees 52 should be given by any person found guilty of plucking the guava fruits in the orchard at Śrinagara. Other details not clear. In late characters.
342	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on a platform in front of the Government Higher Secondary School.	....	....	Vikrama 1818, Jyēshṭha śu. 8.	Do. . .	Records the death in a battle of a person named <i>Chāmdāvata</i> Kōramājī.
343	Stone set up near the steps of the step-well called <i>Devrānī</i> -Jethānī-kī-bāoḍī, about 3 km. to the east of Pushkar.	....	....	Vikrama 1802, Āshāḍha śu. 12. Thurs d a y=1746 A.D., June 19. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . .	Records the making of the Brahmakuṇḍa by the <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha, the grandson of Śivakṛishṇa.
344	Another stone in the same place . . .	....	....	Do. . .	Do. . .	Slightly worn out. Records the construction of the step-well probably called <i>Sāvitṛī</i> by Vyāsaṇarāya-kavara, the wife of <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha.
345	Two sides of a stone set up in a small shrine near the steps of the same step-well.	....	....	Vikrama 1805, Māgha śu. 13. Friday=1749 A.D., January 20.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Seems to record the installation of some object (name not clear) by Vyāsaṇa-rāya-kavara, the wife of <i>Purōhita</i> Jagannātha.
346	Stone slab set up against a pillar of the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the Mahādēva temple, about 3 km. to the east of the town.	....	....	Vikrama 1863, Māgha śu. 5.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records the installation of an image (name not specified) by a certain Pōkara-Bhārati.
347	<i>Sēthan</i> — <i>Dēvalīs</i> on the embankment of Chhōṭā-talāo. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama 1[6]16, [śu.] 14.	Do. . .	Indifferently engraved. Purport not clear.
348	Do. No. 2, on a platform. . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1678, Pausha śu. 7.	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record the performance of <i>saṭī</i> by a lady (name not clear).
349	Do. No. 3, on a dilapidated platform	(1) Vikrama 1680, Chaitra śu. 10. (2) Vikrama 1684, Āshāḍha śu. 10, Wednesday=1627 A.D., June 13. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . .	Seems to be a <i>saṭī</i> record. Mentions a certain <i>Rāṭhauda-Kamvāra</i> and his wife whose names are not clear.	

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>					
	AJMER DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	AJMER TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	Sēthan—<i>concl'd.</i>					
350	<i>Dēvalī</i> s on the embankment of Chhōtā-talāo No. 4, on another dilapidated platform.	....	....	Vikrama 1722. Bhādrapada śu. 1, Monday=1666 A.D., August 20. (The year was <i>Kārtti- kādi</i>).	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the death of a certain Bhīvajī and the performance of <i>satī</i> by his wife Avarāṅgadē.
351	<i>Dēvalī</i> set up on the northern embankment of a pond called 'Suri Dhaṇḍa', about 1 km. to the north of the village.	....	....	(1) Vikrama 169[3], Phālguna śu. 9. (2) Vikrama 1699.	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by a lady (name not clear) and seems to refer to the village Sēthana.
352	Another <i>dēvalī</i> in the same place . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1698, Chaitra ba. [.]. . . .	Do. . . .	Contains the names of Parasarama, Navanārāyaṇadāsa and Madhōdāsa.
353	Tilōrā. —Pedestal of a broken marble image of which only the feet are preserved in Banimātā's <i>sthāna</i> near 'Pyān Bērā,' on the southern outskirts of the village.	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Śrī Sōmalādēvī</i> . In characters of about the 12th century.
354	Pedestal of an image of a goddess in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1825, Bhādrapada śu. 8.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the installation of the image of Mahāmāyā, probably by Mānasīnghajī. The name of Bhōpēdēvō is engraved at the extreme left.
355	<i>Dēvalī</i> on a platform on the bank of 'Arat-kī-nāḍī' on the north-eastern outskirts of the village.	....	....	Vikrama 16[0]2	Do. . . .	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record the setting up of the memorial(<i>dēvalī</i>) of a person whose name is not clear.
356	Another <i>dēvalī</i> on a platform in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 16[9]0, Āshāḍha ba. 8.	Do. . . .	Records the performance of <i>satī</i> by the wife (name not clear) of Āshau (Ākhau) Rāya Rāthōḍa.
	CHITTORGARH DISTRICT					
	CHITTORGARH TAHSIL					
357	Chittōrgarh. —Fragments of slabs kept in the Tōpkhānā. No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā.	Contains the words <i>śindūra-rakṭaḥ</i> (line 3) and <i>śekhara</i> (line 5). In characters of the 8th century.

358	Do.	Do.	No. 2 . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 7[...]	Do. . . .	Mentions <i>jagattrayaḡuruk</i> in line 6 and a brāhmaṇa (name not clear) stated to be a resident of a <i>pura</i> (name not clear) in line 7. Do.
359	Do.	Do.	No. 3 . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 9[...]	Do. . . .	Mentions a certain Māhappa and records the installation of the god Nāgēśvarasvāmin. A certain Siddha, accomplished in arts, is also mentioned. In characters of about the 9th century.
360	Do.	Do.	No. 4 . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains the words <i>bhūpatiḥ</i> (line 2), <i>kusuma</i> (line 5) and <i>pūjana</i> (line 7). In characters of about the 11th century.
361	Do.	Do.	No. 5 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains the words <i>lōkāya</i> (line 1), <i>dōshāya</i> and <i>ādyah</i> (line 2) and <i>sthiram</i> (line 3). In characters of about the 13th century.
362	Do.	Do.	No. 6	Guhila	Samyarasimha	Vikrama 1344 . .	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Purport not clear.
363	Do.	Do.	No. 7 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to be part of a <i>praśasti</i> . Avantīsa(śa) and a certain Bhuvanapāla figure in lines 6 and 11 respectively. In characters of the 12th-13th century.
364	Do.	Do.	No. 8 . . . .	....	....	..	Do. . . .	<i>Kuraṅgadhvajah</i> and Vardhamānapu[ra] occur in lines 13 and 17 respectively. Do.
365	Do.	Do.	No. 9 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	The words <i>kshīra</i> , <i>Lakshmīm</i> and <i>svasti</i> occur in lines 1, 3 and 7 respectively. In characters of about the 13th century.
366	Do.	Do.	No. 10 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	The available part contains portions of a verse in praise of the god Hari. In characters of about the 14th century.
367	Do.	Do.	No. 11 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Chitrakūṭa (line 3), <i>dēvagrīha</i> (line 5) and <i>Karṇṇāvatī</i> (line 10) occur. In characters of the 15th century.
368	Do.	Do.	No. 12 . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Seems to be part of a <i>praśasti</i> . Commences with the <i>siddham</i> symbol and <i>Om namah</i> . A part of the 1st line reads <i>svasti śrīr-ddhīr-dhītiḥ kīrttir-yaśō</i> . Do.
369	Do.	Do.	No. 13 . . . .	....	....	....	Nāgarī	Contains some names such as Pālāhā (line 2), Pīthā (line 3) and Rata[na] (line 5). Do.
PRATAPGARH TAHSIL								
370	Pratāpgarh	—Pillar set up in front of the Āmlēśvara temple. Impression from Shri R. V. Somani, Jaipur.		Prakrit, Brāhmī	Beginning lost. Records the making of the <i>selā-bhujā</i> (probably the inscribed pillar) by the famous <i>Bhāgavata</i> Ūtararakhita, son of Poṇa and a resident of Aparakāḡa, probably to commemorate the son and daughter-in-law (names not given) of Nāsa, the son of <i>Bhagavati</i> Āparātā. In characters of about the 2nd century B.C.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>						
JAIPUR DISTRICT						
JAIPUR TAHSIL						
371	Jāmdōli.—On a stone beam in the front hall of the Śiva shrine in the Hanumān temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1217, Mārgaśīra śu. 11.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance at the feet of Chchatrasēna in the Chandraprabha-chaityālaya by his <i>dharmabhṛātā</i> Amvarasēna, his brother Udayasēna and the <i>sarva-saṃgha-sēna-āmnāya</i> . Also seems to record that the footprints (carved to the left of the inscription) were caused to be engraved by the <i>samasta-gōshṭhi</i> whose members are named.
372	Another stone beam in the same place	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains 5 verses in praise of the Jina and some Jaina pontiffs including Amṛitasēna, Saṃyamasēna-sūri, Brahmasēna and Yōgasēna, the last pontiff being described as one whose feet were worshipped by the Turushkas. The text was composed by <i>Paṇḍita</i> Nishkalaṅkasēna, the brother of Akalaṅkasēna. In characters of the 12th century.
JODHPUR DISTRICT						
JODHPUR TAHSIL						
373	Ghaṭiyālā.—Stone slab built into the wall of a ruined structure known as Mātākī-sāl close to the site called Khāku-dēvlām.	Pratihāra	Kakkuka	Vikrama 918, Chaitra śu. 2, Wednesday, Hasta-nakshatra. Irregular.	Prakrit and Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	Gives the genealogy of the ruler. The <i>praśasti</i> portion refers to the founding of a market at the village of Rōhinsakūpa and to the erection of two pillars, one at Maḍḍāra and the other at Rōhinsakūpa by the ruler, for the increase of his fame. Records that he caused to be built a temple of the god Jina and that he entrusted the temple to the community (<i>gōṭhi</i> = <i>gōshṭhi</i>) presided over by the ascetics Jamva (Jāmbava ?) and Amvaya (Āmraka ?) and the merchant Bhāūḍa (Bhākuṭa ?) in the <i>gachchha</i> of Dhanesara (Dhanēśvara). Published in <i>JRAS.</i> (1895), pp. 513-21; Bhandarkar's List, No. 31.
374	On the eastern face of a stone pillar set up in the site called Khāku-dēvlām.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Sanskrit, Siddhamātrikā.	The genealogical account and the <i>praśasti</i> of the ruler are similar to No. 373 above. States that the inscribed pillar was set up by the ruler. The record ends with a verse which is stated to have been composed by the ruler himself. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 277 ff.; Bhandarkar's List, No. 32.
375	On the western face of the same pillar	Do.	Do.	Vikrama 93 [], Chaitra śu. 2.	Do.	Records that at Rōhinsakūpa (i.e. Ghaṭiyālā), which had become unsafe on account of the Ābhīras and had, consequently, become desolate, Kakkuka constructed a market place decorated with variegated streets, went to the houses of brāhmaṇas and merchants and others and, after giving them sustenance, established the <i>mahājanas</i> there. The

							inscription was written by the <i>Māga</i> Māṭṭiravi and engraved by the goldsmith Kṛishṇeśvara. Cf. <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, pp. 280-81; Bhandarkar's No. 30.
376	Below the above	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.		Repeats a verse from No. 374 above, to the effect that the inscribed pillar was set up by the ruler. In characters of the 9th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, p. 281, No. III.
377	Below the above	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.		Consists of two verses, each verse listing six objects which were held dear by the ruler. Do. Ibid., No. IV.
378	Below the above . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.		Reads : <i>Om siddhiḥ divā rātrau [cha]</i> . Do.
379	Slab set up in the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1226, Māgha śu. 1[4].	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.		Records the making of the memorial of Lākhaṇa, the daughter-in-law of Māhavadā and Sōnala and daughter of Vidōdā.
380	Another slab set up in the same place. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1227, Māgha śu. 14, [Tuesday]. Irregular.	Do.		Mentions a certain Ratana in line 1 and seems to record the death of a person (name not clear).
381	A third slab in the same place . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1232, Bhā- drapada śu. 11.	Do.		Records that the slab (<i>laṭhī</i>) was set up for Lōhu, the son of Sidharā and his wife Priy[ā].
382	A fourth slab in the same place. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1[2]48, Māgha śu. 1[3], Tuesday, Punar- vasu=1192 A.D., January 28.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī		Badly worn out. The word <i>rānā</i> occurs once each in lines 2 and 3. Mentions <i>Rānā</i> Sigharā and seems to record the consecration of some object.
383	Jodhpur—Back of bronze images kept in the Sarkar Museum. No. 1. Findspot: Rēvāsa, Parbatsar Tahsil, Nagaur District. Museum No. 91/2324/(1).	....	....	Vikrama 1234, Jyēs- hṭha śu. 11.	Do.		Records the making of the image for the merit of Viradēva, the son of Sōjanadēva and his wife Jēu probably by <i>Sādhu</i> Vāhaḍa and its consecration by Dēva-sūri.
384	No. 2. Findspot Sañchōr, Jalore District. Museum No. 62/2026/(1).	....	....	Vikrama 1262, Phāl- guṇa śu. 10, Sunday = 1206 A.D., Feb- ruary 19, f.d.t. •12.	Do.		Records the making of the image of Pārśvanātha by Lākhaṇa for the merit of Pālhaṇa, son of <i>śrē</i> ° Āmṇapasā and its consecration by Jayadēva-sūri, the disciple of Dēvabhadrā-sūri.
385	No. 3. Findspot: Rēvāsa, Parbatsar Tahsil, Nagaur District. Museum No. 91/2324/(2).	....	....	Vikrama 1509, Kār- tika śu. 13, Thurs- day=1452 A.D., October 26.	Do.		Records the making of the image of Vāsupūjya by Sahajāka, for the merit of his father <i>Sa</i> ° Dharmā, and its consecration by Jinabhadrā-sūri of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Jinarāja-sūri of Kharatara-gachchha.
386	No. 4. Findspot Do. Museum No. 91/2324 (4).	....	....	Vikrama 1[50]9, Mārgaśīra śu. 7.	Do.		Worn out. Records the making of the image of Sumatinātha by <i>Sā</i> ° Gāgāka and its consecration by Jinabhadrā-sūri of Kharatara-gachchha.
387	Pedestal of a marble Jaina image in the same Museum. Findspot: Mōrtā, Nagaur District. Museum No. 121/2578.	Vikrama 1677 (current), Jyēsṭha ba. 5, Thursday= 1620 A.D., May 11.	Do.		Records the making of the image of Chintāmaṇi-Pārśvanātha by Kapūrachanda, accompanied by the members of his family, for the realisation of his desires, and its consecration by Jinarāja-sūri of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Jinasimha-sūri of Bṛihatkhara-gachchha.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>						
JODHPUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>						
JODHPUR TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i>						
388	Māndōr. —Slab kept in the Museum. Findspot: Mērtā, Nagaur District.	....	....	Vikrama 1... , [....]14.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Refers to the Vardhamāna-Jina-gēha and to the images of Jina, Mahāvīra and Śānti. A certain Durga of the Dharkata-jāti and his descendants are described. Kaku-dāchārya narrated the <i>praśasti</i> which was probably written by Varadhamāna-muni. In characters of about the 11th century.
NAGAUUR DISTRICT						
DIDWANA TAHSIL						
389	Chhōṭī Khāṭu. —Memorial stones to the north of the Higher Secondary School. No. 1.	....	....	Vikrama [800 ?], Chaitra śu. 4.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Siddhamātrikā.	Partly worn out. Seems to record the death of a lady named Jindarā (?), the daughter of a person whose name is not clear.
390	Do. No. 2. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 845, Kār- tika śu. 8.	Do. . . .	Records the death of a lady named Mammā, the wife of a certain Bāṭḍa.
391	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 860, Māgha [śu. 3].	Do. . . .	Records the death of a lady (name not clear), the wife of a certain Ṇanna.
392	Phool-bāodi, second pavilion, left pilaster of the west wall.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vachha-risī</i> [.]. In characters of about the 8th century.
SIROHI DISTRICT						
SIROHI TAHSIL						
393	Sirōhi. —Bronze images kept in the Purātattvāmandir, back, No. 1.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making (of the image) by Vasantikā of the Saravāla-gachehha. In characters of about the 12th century.
394	Do. No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1349, Phāl- guṇa śu..., Sunday.	Do. . . .	Badly worn out. Seems to record that the image was caused to be made for the merit of Nāmaḍa and Vastipī, the father and mother respectively of some person (name lost).
395	Do. No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1349, śu. 15.	Do. . . .	Partly worn out. Records that the image of Mahāvīra was caused to be made by śrē° Nāṭlāka, accompanied by his family members, for the merit of Khētā, and that it was consecrated by Śrī-sūri.
396	Do. No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 13[9]3, śu.	Do. . . .	Worn out. Records the making of the image of Mahāvīra by some one (name not clear) and its installation by Śrī-sūri.

397	Do. No. 5	....	....	Vikrama 14[1]1, Jyēshtha śu. 12, Saturday=1355 A.D., May 23. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Do. Records the making of the image of Ādinātha by some one (name not clear) on the advice of Padmānanda-sūri. Mentions Śrīmāla-jñāti.
398	Do. No. 6	....	....	Vikrama 1484, Kārttika śu. 13, Saturday=1427 A.D., November 1.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śāntinātha by a number of persons (names given) for the sake of their parental ancestors and for their own merit and its consecration by Ratna- prabha-sūri of Brihad-gachchha.
399	Do. No. 7	....	....	Vikrama 1490. Vaiśākha śu. 3, Monday=1434 A.D., April 12. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Padmaprabha by Chāmpā and Pōpā, sons of Mēhā and Mānikadē of Upakēśa-jñāti and Bappaniga-gōtra, for the merit of the former's father and its consecration by Siddha-sūri of Upakēśa-gachchha and Kakudāchārya-saṁtāna.
400	Do. No. 8	....	....	Vikrama 1491, Āshāḍha śu. 9.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Vimalanātha by Dēpāka accompanied by his brother Vijā, wife Hammiradē and son Sāraṅga, for the merit of his father and its consecration by Sōmasundara-sūri of Tapā-gachchha.
401	Do. No. 9	....	....	Vikrama 1492, Chaitra ba. 5, Friday=1436 A.D., April 6. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Suvidhinātha by Māḍana, son of Sā° Haradhula and Pōmadē of the Prāgvāta-jñāti, for the merit of his mother and its consecration by Ratna- prabha-sūri.
402	Do. No. 10	....	....	Vikrama 1492, Jyēshtha ba. 11, Friday=1435 A.D., May 11. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i> and the month <i>Pūrṇi- mānta</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the consecration, probably of the image of Suvidhinātha for the merit of Kālhādē, probably the same as Kalhanādē earlier mentioned as the wife of Karmasīha, son of Tha° Dhanapāla of Hubāḍa-jñāti and Kamalēśvara-gōtra, and as the mother of Sājana, by Nēmachandra, brother of Subhachandra of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Padmāna[m]da of Mūla- saṅgha, Balātkāra-gaṇa and Sarasvatī-gachchha.
403	Do. No. 11	....	....	Vikrama 1497, Jyēshtha ba. 11, Saturday. Irregular.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śāntinātha by Śrē°- Li[chhā]ka, son of Śrē° Bhīmasī and Rābhū, accompanied by his wife and sons (names given) for his own merit and its consecration by Sōmasundara-sūri of Tapā-gachchha.
404	Do. No. 12	....	....	Vikrama 1501	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śambhavanātha for his own merit by Vya° Vanāka, son of Vya° Sēhā and his wife Pūnā, accompanied by his wives Sūlhā and Chāmdū and its consecration by Munisundara-sūri of Tapā-gachchha.
405	Do. No. 13	....	....	Vikrama 1508, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sumatinātha by Mālāka, accompanied by his family members and its consecration by Kakka-sūri of the <i>saṁtāna</i> of Siddhāchārya of Ūkēśa- gachchha.
406	Do. No. 14	....	....	Vikrama 1509 Āshāḍha ba. 5 Thursday=145° A.D., July 6. f.d.t. 33. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i> and the month <i>Amānta</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śitalanātha by Dēdhāka, accompanied by his wife Dēvaladē and son Nagarāja for his own merit and its consecration by the same sūri mentioned in No. 405 above.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> SIROHI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Sirōhi—<i>contd.</i>					
407	Sirōhi—Bronze images kept in the Purātattva mandir, back, No. 15 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1509, Māgha śu. 10, Saturday=1453 A.D., January 20.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making of the image of Munisuvrata by Sā° Kōlhāka, sor of Sā° Mēlā of Ūkēsa-vaṁśa and Lōṭā-gōtra, accompanied by his wives Sāsū and Ghōshā and sons Jāvārāja and Vachharāja and its consecration by Jina-sāgara-sūri of the Kharatara-gachchha.
408	Do. No. 16 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1510, Jyēshṭha śu. 3.	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Dharmanātha by Sā° Chāchāka, son of Sā° Sōdhā and his wife Suhaḍādē of Ūkēsa-vaṁśa, accompanied by the members (names given) of his family, and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.
409	Do. No. 17 . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Śītala, for her own merit, by Dhāni, wife of Vya° Vilhā of Prāgvāta-jñāti, accompanied by her family members (names given) and its consecration by Ratnaśekhara-sūri of the paṭṭa of Munisundara-sūri, disciple of Sōmasundara-sūri.
410	Do. No. 18 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1513, Vaiśākha śu. (the tithi is not recorded)	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Vimalanātha by Dēvarāja, son of Vya° Dēdā, and his wife Gagādē accompanied by the members of his family (names given), for his own merit and its consecration at Achalagadhā by Ratnaśekhara-sūri, the head of the Tapā-gachchha.
411	Do. No. 19 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1516, Vaiśākha śu. 4, Thursday=1460 A.D., April 24. (The year was Kārttikādi).	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Śānti by Hīrā and his brother Thākura sons of Sā° Gīnā and his wife Lākhanadē, accompanied by their family members (names given), for the merit of their father and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.
412	Do. No. 20 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1518, Phālguna śu. 9, Monday=1462 A.D., February 8.	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Naminātha, probably by Kōhā, son of Vya° Pāṁchā of Upakēsa-jñāti and his wife Pāṁvānadē and its consecration by Udayaprabha-sūri of the Brahmāṇiya-gachchha.
413	Do. No. 21 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1519, Vaiśākha ba. 10.	Do. . .	Records the making of the image of Kumthanātha by Sūrāka son of Vya° Kūpā of Ūkēsa-jñāti and his wife Sōshala, accompanied by the former's family members (names given), for his own merit and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.

414	Do. No. 22	.....	.....	Vikrama 1519, Jyēshtha śu. 9, Friday=1463 A.D., May 27. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Vimalanātha in the village of Duluḍa probably by Varasiha, the son of <i>Vya° Kōlā</i> of <i>Upakēsa-jñāti</i> , accompanied by the members of his family (names given) for his own merit and its consecration by Udayaprabha-sūri of the Brihad-gachchha. Also mentions Brahmanī* (probably Brahmanīya-saṁtāna).
415	Do. No. 23	.....	.....	Vikrama 1521, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Naminātha by Kājaka son of <i>Sā° Kālā</i> and his wife Sōhaṇadē, accompanied by his wife Chāmpaladē and sons Ujala and Jōga and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Ratnasēkhara-sūri. <i>Sā° Kālā</i> is stated to belong to the Prāgvā* (i.e. Prāgvāta-jñāti) and to be a resident of Lāsa.
416	Do. No. 24	.....	.....	Vikrama 1521, Māgha śu. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sumati by Ranadhira, son of Sadā and his wife Tārū and grandson of <i>Vya° Maḍilaka</i> of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Mālhaṇadē, for the merit of his father and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of Tapā (i.e., Tapā-gachchha).
417	Do. No. 25	.....	.....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Vāsupūjya by Vēlāka, son of Gāgi of the Prāgvāta-jñāti, accompanied by the members of his family (names given) and its consecration by Sōmadēva-sūri (probably the disciple of) Lakshmisāgara-sūri.
418	Do. No. 26	.....	.....	Vikrama . . .	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Ādinātha by Sēphā (or Sēphāka), son of <i>Vya° Mēlā</i> and his wife Mēghadē, accompanied by his family members (names given) and its consecration by Vijayaprabha-sūri of Pūrṇimā-[gachchha?], Drauliya-[saṁtāna?] and Kathauli-[grāma].
419	Do. No. 27	.....	.....	Vikrama 1522, Māgha śu. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śambhavanātha by <i>Sam° Vayarasimha</i> , the son of <i>Sā° Karmasī</i> and his wife Pūni of <i>Ukēsa-jñāti</i> , accompanied by his family members (names given), for his own merit, and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of Brihat-Tapā-gachchha.
420	Do. No. 28	.....	.....	Vikrama 1523, Vaiśākha śu. 3.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Vimalanātha by Dēvasīka, accompanied by his family members (names not clear), for his own merit and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri, the head of the Tapā-gachchha.
421	Do. No. 29	.....	.....	Vikrama 1523, Māgha śu. 6.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Munisuvrata by Kēlhāka, the son of <i>Vya° Pichā</i> and Rūpi, accompanied by his wife Sahajū and son Chāmpā, for the merit of his father and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachchha].
422	Do. No. 30	.....	.....	Vikrama 1523, Phālguna ba. 8.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Vimala by Pāchī, the daughter of <i>Vya° Lūnā</i> of the Prā[gvāta-jñāti], and his wife Hāsaladē and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the <i>saṁtāna</i> of Sōmasundara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachchha*].
423	Do. No. 31	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Pāravanātha by <i>Sām°</i> [.] sala, for the merit of <i>Vya° Khimā</i> , of Prāgvāta-jñāti and <i>Śrā° Sōnaladē</i> and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri, a disciple of Ratnasēkhara-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> SIROHI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i> Sirōhi—<i>contd.</i>					
424	Same as Sl. No. 407. No. 32 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1524, Māgāsira ba. 5, Monday=1467 A.D., November 16.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the making of the image of Suvidhinātha by Rāna, son of <i>Vya</i> ° Vijā of Prā[gvāta-jñāti], and his wife Rāchaladē, accompanied by his family members (names given) for his own merit and its consecration by Dēvachandra-sūri of the Bṛihad-gachchha.
425	Do. No. 33 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1525, Māgha ba. 6.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Naminātha at Phalaudhi-grāma by Kaḍayāka, the son of <i>Vya</i> ° Mōhana of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Pūjī, accompanied by his wife Kaūṭigadē and sons Gējā, Vachhā and Viramā, and its consecration by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha.
426	Do. No. 34 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1525, Phālguna śu. 7.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Dharmanātha by <i>Vya</i> ° Jēsā, the son of <i>Vya</i> ° Karmasī of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Hāmsū, accompanied by his wife Vījhū and other family members (names not given) and its consecration by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha.
427	Do. No. 35 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1525, Phālguna śu. 7.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sumatinātha by <i>Vya</i> ° Ratnāka, the son of <i>Vya</i> ° Karmasī of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Hāmsū, accompanied by his wife Rāmū and sons Gaṇapati and Jagamāla and its consecration by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri.
428	Do. No. 36 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1526, (current), Māgha śu. 14. Thursday= 1469 A.D., January 26.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Kunthunātha at Sībaliya-grāma by Samarāka, the son of <i>Sa</i> ° Mālā of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Vālhi, accompanied by his family members (names given) for his own merit and its consecration by Sōmaratna-sūri of the Nāgēdriya-[gachchha*?].
429	Do. No. 37 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama . . .	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Padmaprabha by Gōimda, the son of <i>Vya</i> ° Padmā and his wife Rāja, of Ūkēsa-vamśa and residing at Hujhapal, accompanied by his brother Nāna, sister Vārū and son Līla and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.
430	Do. No. 38 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1527, Māgha śu. 13. ⁷	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sambhavanātha by Vidāka, the son of <i>Sa</i> ° Kupā and his wife Salakhanadē, accompanied by his wife Līlādē and other family members (names not given) and its consecration by Lakshmīsāgara-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha.

431	Do. No. 39	....	....	Vikrama 1527, Māgha śu. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śambhavanātha by Vyā° Viramā, the son of Vyā° Sūmaṇa of Prāgvāta-jñāti and residing at Tōkarā, and his wife Myāpuri, accompanied by his wife Pōmi and other family members (names not given) and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.
432	Do. No. 40	....	....	Vikrama 1528, Āshāḍha 2, Thursday. (The pakṣha is not recorded).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śitalanātha by Dharamā, the son of Vyā° Gōsala of Upakēśa-jñāti and his wife Gōsaladē accompanied by members of his family (names given), for his own merit and its consecration by Śāgarachandra-sūri of the paṭṭa of Udayachandra-sūri of the Jīrapalliya-[gachcha*].
433	Do. No. 41	....	....	Vikrama 1529, Vaiśākha ba. 4, Friday=1473 A.D., April 16. (The year was Kārttikādi and the month Amānta).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Dharmanātha at Vāḍadhā-grāma in Vāḍadadēsa by Jaitāka, the son of Vyā° Vā° Bhīmā and his wife Dēū, accompanied by his family members (names given) and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachcha*].
434	Do. No. 42	....	....	Vikrama 1527, Jyēṣṭha śu. [2].	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Suvidhinātha by Pēthāka, son of Vyā° Vamā and his wife Tālū, and grandson of Vyā° Sāraṅga of Prāgvāta-jñāti and a resident of Pārōhā and his wife Lakshma, for his own merit and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the Tapā-gachcha.
435	Do. No. 43	....	....	Vikrama 1529, Āshāḍha śu. 6.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Chandraprabha at Vāghasīṇa-grāma by Vāchhāka, the son of Vyā° Akā of Prāgvāta-jñāti and Gōhilavāla-gōtra and his wife Ālhanadē, accompanied by his family members including his wife Balhu and son Gaṁmala, for his own merit and its consecration by Nayachandra-sūri of the Ma[ḍḍā]haḍiya-ga[ch*]chha.
436	Do. No. 44	....	....	Vikrama 1530, (for 1531), Kārttika śu. 11, Friday=1474 A.D., October 21.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sumatinātha by Mōkāka, the son of Bābā and his wife Sōḍhi and grandson of Kā° Ghāharū of Upakēśa-jñāti and Bhādra-gōtra and his wife Vārū, for the merit of his father and its consecration by Dēvagupta-sūri of the samṭāna of Kakudāchāya of the Upakēśa-gachcha.
437	Do. No. 45	....	....	Vikrama 1530, Māgha śu. 13, Sunday=1474 A.D., January 30.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Kumthunātha by Sāra-[m]ga, the son of Nāmasi of Upakēśa-vamśa and his wife Nāmaladē, accompanied by his wife Sāsādē and son Gājā and Gadā and its consecration by Dhanēśvara-sūri of the Jñānakīya-[gachcha].
438	Do. No. 46	Vikrama 1530, Māgha ba. 6.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Padmaprabha at Sūrāpā-grāma, probably by Vyā° Gōpā, the son of Vyā° Jhaḍapā of Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Māṇikadē, accompanied by the members of his family including his wife Gōgādē and his son Sam° Muḥaṇa, for his own merit and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachcha].

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	SIROHI TAHSIL—<i>contd.</i>					
	Sirōhi—<i>contd.</i>					
439	Bronze images kept in the Purātattvamandir, back, of No. 47	..	....	Vikrama 1531, Vaiśākha śu. 7 Wednesday = 1475 A.D., April 12.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making of the image of Vāsūpūjya at Rādabara by <i>Vya</i> ° Ajēsika, the son of <i>Vya</i> ° Gēhā of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Mugatādē, accompanied by his wife Umādē and other family members (names not given) for his own merit and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachchha*].
440	Do. No. 48	....	....	Vikrama 1532, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Sunday=1476 A.D., April 14. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i> and the month <i>Pūrṇimānta</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Ādi by <i>Vya</i> ° Dhālāka, son of <i>Vya</i> ° Satā of Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Rāu, accompanied by his wife Sundari, son Tējā and other family members (names not given) for his own merit and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Ratnaśekhara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachchha*].
441	Do. No. 49	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Vāsūpūjya by Udāka, the son of Sājana and Sōnaladē and grandson of Ājaḍa of Upakēśa-jñāti and Kukkuṭa-gōtra, accompanied by his wife Nām and son Jinadatta, for his own merit and its consecration by Dēvagupta-sūri of the <i>saṁtāna</i> of Kukudā-chārya of the Upakēśa-gachchha.
442	Do. No. 50	....	....	Vikrama 1533, Māgha śu. 13, Monday=1477 A.D., January 27.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Chandraprabha probably by Sahasi, son of Sihi and his wife Kilha and grandson of <i>Sā</i> ° Hirā of Sagara-gachchha and <i>ā</i> ° (Ukēśa-jñāti) and its consecration by Sālī-sūri of the <i>saṁtāna</i> of Yaśobhadra-sūri.
443	Do. No. 51	....	....	Vikrama 1534, Chaitra ba. 2, Wednesday = 1478 A.D., February 18. (The year was <i>Kārttikādi</i> and the month <i>Pūrṇi- mānta</i>).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Munisuvrata by <i>Sāha</i> Nāpaka, the son of <i>Sā</i> ° Sthā of the Prāgvāta-jñāti and residing at Sidhapuda-grāma and his wife Sumi, accompanied by his wife Nāyākadē and sons Nayaṇa, Pūlā and other family members (names not given) and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.
444	Do. No. 52	....	....	Vikrama 1534, Mā° (Mārgaśirsha or Māgha).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sumatinātha at Undirā-grāma by <i>Vya</i> ° Raḍamala, the son of <i>Vya</i> ° Dēsala of Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Kali, accompanied by his family members (names given) and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.

445	Do. No. 53	....	Vikrama 1535, Māgha śu. 10, Monday=1479 A.D., February 1, f.d.t., 24.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Sumatinātha by Ratnāka the son of Gā° Sūrā of Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Suhaḍādē, accompanied by his family members (names given) and its consecration by Lakshmisāgara-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha.
446	Do. No. 54	....	Vikrama 1553, Māgha śu. 6.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Ādinātha by Dūbī, the wife of Śrē° Pātā of Prāgvāta-jñāti, accompanied by her sons and daughter (names given), for her own merit and its consecration by Hēmaṣimala-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha.
447	Do. No. 55	....	Vikrama 1554, Pausha śu. 3.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śāntinātha by Māṇḍanē, the son of Sā° Sidā of Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Sā[dhū], accompanied by the members of his family (names given), for his own merit and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.
448	Do. No. 56	....	Vikrama 1555, Chaitra ba. 2, Thursday=1499 A.D., March 28. (The month was Amānta).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Śambhavanātha by Rukhamiṇi, the wife of Amarā, the son of Ma° Dēdhara of Prāgvāta-jñāti and a resident of Mahisānā and its consecration by Hēmaṣimala-sūri of the samūāna of Sōmasundara-sūri of the Tapā-[gachchha*].
449	Do. No. 57	....	Vikrama 1555, Mārgaśira ba. 2, Thursday=1489 A.D., November 1.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Ādinātha by Hāmsā, the son of Sā° Kēhā of Ūkēśa-vaṁśa and Nāga-gōtra and his wife Rūpādē, accompanied by the members of his family (names given) and its consecration by Dhaṇēśvara-sūri of the Nāpāvāla-gachchha.
450	Do. No. 58	....	Vikrama, Jyēshṭha ba. 8, Thursday.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Mahāvīra by Dhāniṇi-śrāvikā for the merit of her husband Sā° Gēlā of Ūkēśa-jñāti and its consecration by Jinabhadra sūri of the paṭṭa of Śrī-Chandra-sūri of the Rudrapallīya-gachchha. In characters of the 15th century.
451	Do. No. 59	....	Vikrama, Māgha śu. 13, Friday.	Do. . . .	Slightly worn out. Records the making of the image of Pārśvanātha and its consecration by Śrī-sūri. Details not clear. Do.
452	Do. No. 60	....	Vikrama 1568, Māgha śu. 4, Thursday=1512 A.D., January 22.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Chandraprabha by Nāsana the son of Sā° Pūnā of Prāgvāta-jñāti and his wife Pōmādē, accompanied by the members of his family (names given), for the merit of his own ancestors and its consecration by a sūri (name not clear).
453	Do. No. 61	....	Vikrama 1575, Vaiśākha ba. 11, Monday=1519 A.D., April 25. (The month was Amānta).	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Dharmanātha by Sā° Khidā, the son of a person (name lost) of the Ūkēśa-[vaṁśa] and of a gōtra (name lost) and of Bhāvaḍāra-gachchha, accompanied by the members of his family (names given) for the sake of his mother Khētri and its consecration by Vijayasimha-sūri at Alāsana-grāma.
454	Do. No. 62	Vikrama 1575, Phālguna ba. 5, Thursday=1519 A.D., April 20, f.d.t. 21.	Do. . . .	Records the making of the image of Munisuvrata by Umdā and Tēhā, the sons of Sā° Āsā, for the merit of their father and its consecration by Śrī-sūri.

B.--INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—concl'd. SIROHI DISTRICT—concl'd. SIROHI TAHSIL—concl'd. Sirōhi—concl'd.					
455	Same as Sl. No. 407. No. . . . .	....	....	Vikrama Māgha śu. 5. 1577,	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the making of the image of Vāsupūjya by Sā° Dēpā of Prāgvāta-jñāti, accompanied by the members of his family (names given) for the merit of his brother Nēmā and its consecration by Jayakalyāṇa-sūri, the head of the Tapā-gachchha.
456	Do. No. 64 . . . . .	....	....	Vikrama Jyēshtha Friday. [...], ba. 7,	Do.	Records the making of the image of Vimalanātha (?) by Vilhāka, the son of Sam° Lāchhā of Ūkeśa-jñāti and his wife Tejū, for the merit of Ājā and Amārā and its consecration by Singa-sūri of Kāsādra-gachchha. In character: of about the 16th century.
457	Do. No. 65 . . . . .	....	....	Lost	Do.	Beginning worn out. Records the making of the image of Mahāvira by Haripāla, for the merit of his mother, and its consecration by Sāgarachandra, the disciple of Guṇasēna sūri of the samāna of Aitasinha-sūri of the Chaitra-gachchha. Do.
	TAMIL NADU CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT TIRUTTANI TALUK					
458	Rāmakrishṇarājupēṭ.— Viśālēśvara temple, slab in the <i>prākāra</i> .	Bāṇa	Vijayāditya-Vānarāyar . . . . .	....	Tamil	Refers to the reign of the chief and stops. In characters of about the 10th century.
459	Stone set up near the Sundararājasvāmi temple in the same village.	Vijayanagara	Achuyutadēva-mahārāya	Śaka 1453, Khara, Mēsha, śu. 13. Thursday, Uttiram- 1531 A.D., March 30.	Do.	Highly damaged. Seems to record the gift, by the king, of one-half of a village to the god Perumāḷ Alagaperumāḷ at the instance of an individual.
460	Stone set up near the <i>balipīṭha</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of wet land in the village Murkappam by Jayāśtimudaliyār of Tiruttani, probably a member of the Kaikkōla community of Rāmakrishṇarāśarpēṭṭai for burning <i>anti-dīpa</i> to the gods Viśālēśvara and Sundira-perumāṇ. In late characters.

DHARMAPURI DISTRICT

HOSUR TALUK

461	Alasādanapalle.—Slab in a field, north of the village.	[Hoysala]	....	Saka 1197, Yuva, Arpaśi 20.	Do. .	Incomplete. Records the gift of lands in Pāchchāṇ[dā]rpaḷli as <i>dēvudānam</i> , inclusive of levies in the village such as <i>aḍimāich-chūrigai</i> and <i>kudinaich-chūrigai</i> to the deity Tirumalaiyisvram-uḍaiya-nāyinar in Amudamanagaram. by <i>māhāmāḍulīśvaran</i> Tribhuvanamalla Purvādarayar Dharmattā[lvār], for the welfare of the king (<i>dēvar</i>).
462	Attimugam.—Śiva temple, slab to the right of main entrance.	Vijayanagara	[Mallikārjuna-mahārāya]	Saka 1387, Pārthiva, Arpaśi, śu. 5.	Do. .	Records the gift of income from taxes such as <i>kāṇikkai</i> , <i>palatālī</i> , <i>chōḍi</i> , etc., as <i>sarvamāniyam</i> for worship, offerings etc., to the deity Aḷagiyanāyanār of Attimugai in Māsandi-nāḍu in Muḷ-ā-rājiyam by [Nāñjarāśa]-uḍaiyar on behalf of Naraśiṅga-rāyar and for the merit of Mallikārjuna-mahā-rāya[ṇ].
463	Attisandiram.—Vishnu temple, <i>mahā-maṇḍapa</i> , east wall, <i>triṇṇaṭṭa</i>.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the gift of 10 <i>panam</i> to the deity Tiruvattiyūr-perumāḷ of Gaṅgāndaināyan-[agaram] <i>alias</i> Attisamuttiam by Aiyāṅkōṇ Vellaiy Rāśayan of Kaṇṇimaṅgalam. Out of the interest therefrom a person called <i>Nambiyār</i> undertook to maintain a lamp. In characters of the 13th century.
464	South wall, <i>triṇṇaṭṭa</i> . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records a similar gift as in No. 463 above by Śembidēvaṇ residing at Kaṇṇimaṅgalam and a similar undertaking by Nambiyār. Do.
465	Do. . . . .	....	....	Yuva, Vaikāśi, ba. 5	Do. . .	Records the gift of one <i>pon</i> to Nāyanār Tiruvattiyūr-perumāḷ for a <i>sandhi</i> lamp by [Ku]śavāṇḍai, the wife of Kuśavāṇḍai residing at Mugulipalḷi. Do.
466	Bārandūr (Road).—Hero-stone on road-side.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the death, by stabbing, of Mārādēvaṇ, son of Mēlaiyūr Mārakāminḍaṇ of Vārandūr, in the southern sub-division (<i>teṇkūṇṇu</i>) of Muraśu-nāḍu in Rājēndraśōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, a sub-division of Muḍikonḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam who spoiled the attempt of Ammaṇaṇ Padimidēvaṇ to capture and destroy Vārandūr, followed him and killed five horses. In characters of about the 12th century.
467	Slab in front of Shri Chinna Rangappa's house.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Damaged. Figures of a pot and a plough flanked by a lamp on either side are carved on the top. Records some benefactor in favour of the temple of Dāmōdarapperumāḷ <i>alias</i> Chittiramēḷi-ṇiṇṇa[garam] of Vāra[nḍūr] in Muraśu-nāḍu, a sub-division of [Jayaṅkonda]śōḷa-man[dalam] probably by [Peri]ya-nāṭṭūr. In characters of about the 13th century.
468	Basti.—Hero-stone in a field, north of the village.	....	....	Plava, Vaikāśi.	Do. . .	Records the death of Tambiyāṇṇaṇ, son of Ponnāṇḍai, a <i>pāḍikkāṇ</i> of Vaśadi while he went for guarding (<i>kāval</i>), after killing a tiger and rescuing the cow caught by it. Do.
469	Bēgēpalle.—Loose slab set up in front of the Veṅkaṭaramaṇasvāmi temple.	Vijayanagara	Sadāśiva	Saka 1494. [Āṅgi-rasa, Āśvayuja ba. 5].	Kannāḍa . .	Damaged and partly worn out. Refers to Viru...ṇṇagaḷu, a <i>gaṇḍa</i> , [nāyaka] etc. (names lost).
470	Stone set up in Māriammaṇ-kōyil street	Tamil . . .	Damaged. Consists of a Tamil verse in praise of Duggai (Durgai). In characters of about the 16th century.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>					
	DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	HOSUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i>					
471	Belattūr.—Slab in front of Bhīma- Āñjanēya temple.	[Hoysala]	....	....	Tamil	Records the gift of garden-land containing a field to T[ō]lari- bhattān for the merit of Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvā[dhirāyar]. In characters of about the 13th century.
472	Rock in the field of Shri Yeleya Gowda	[Do]	....	....	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Mentions Tribhuvanamalla-Pūrvādarājan and Viḷattūr. Seems to refer to the reclamation of land, Puḷḷadēvaṅgaḷ Begayamāsīdēvar and Nāyaṅ. Do.
473	Do.	[Do]	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions Pūrvādarāyar. Do.
474	Bērikai.—Śiva temple, mahāmaṇḍapa, east-wall, base moulding.	[Do]	....	....	Do. . . .	Built in. Records the tax-free grant of [Pakkamā]rālvāṅ- paḷli along with the lakes Nūḷamba-samudram and Māchecha [samudram]. Mentions Gaṅgān[dai...], the younger brother of mahāmaṇḍalīśvara Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvā- d[i]rāyar Attimallaṅ Darmattālvār and levies viz., aḍimaich- chārigai and kuḍiraich-chā[rigai]. Do.
475	Do.	[Do]	....	....	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records an order of Tribhuvanamalla Pūrvā- dhirājan which seems to grant income from certain levies such as purattaragu, kaiyyaḍitaragu, aḍimaich-chārigai, irai, siddhāyam, etc., to the Kōvaṇavar in Seviḍapaḍi. Other details are lost. Do.
476	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Built in. Seems to record a gift of Gaṇḍar-sūriyan Pēḍappanni as dēvadāna to the deity Tiruvattiśuramuḍaiya- nāyanār. Mentions niyāyattār residing in the maḍai- viḷāgam of the temple called Nāvilāṅgādān-tiruvīdi and Maṇḍaikkōṇpaḷli. Do.
477	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to record some benefaction. Seems to refer to trading in horses at Śikaraṇanallūr alias Kōvaṇavarpaḷli. Do.
478	Slab set up in the big tank	Hoysala . . . .	...	Ānanda, [Tai] 5 .	Do. . . .	Seems to record a gift of income from some levies on the tirumadaiviḷāgam to the deity Uḍaiyār Tiruvattiṇ[r]- śuramuḍaiyār of Veṅkayam in Māsandi-nāḍu to provide for buildings and maintenance by Singarayyar, the gurukkaḷ of Perumāḷ. Kuḷasēkaraḍēvar, his son Sōmaṇāḍēvar alias Chella-piḷḷai, Siddhakumār and others, described as rāyasiddhargal of the various maṇḍalas, for the welfare of Vīra-Vallāḍēva. Do.

479	Slab set up near gökkal in the centre of the village.	Do. . . .	....	Kali 4421, Śaka 1242, Raudra, Tai 6, [su.] 1, Tiruvōṇam, Wednesday=1320 A.D., December 31.	Do. . . .	Damaged in the middle. Records the gift of Verkkayam <i>alias</i> Kāttasamudram in Māsandi-nāḍu excluding the <i>dēvadāna</i> and <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> lands, to brāhmaṇas by Sēmaṇāyakkaraia[n], son of Allappanāyakar, the <i>mahāsāmāntargal</i> of Śaṅkaram for the merit of Vira-Vallāḍēvar.
480	Bukkasāgaram.—Rocky out-crop on the road-side.	....	....	Vijaya . . .	Kannaḍa . . .	Partly worn out. Refers to a <i>gavūḍa</i> (name lost) and <i>neturu-kōḍe</i> (obviously <i>neturu-kōḍe</i>) indicating the grant made in memory of a hero. In characters of about the 16th century.
481	Foot of a hill to the north of the same village.	....	....	..	Do. . . .	Records the grant of wet-land given as <i>mānya</i> to Tirumōja by Padmunāyaka, Alkappa-nāyaka, Śākappa-nāyaka and Kempaṇa-gauḍa. Do.
482	Slopes of a hill to the west of the same village.	....	....	Ānanda, Pushya su. 12.	Do. . . .	Refers to the opening of a channel from a lake. In characters of about the 17th century.
483	Chūḍāpuram.—Ekāmrānātha temple, central shrine, south-wall base.	[Hoysaḷa] . . .	....	Śaka 1179, Naḷa, Tai	Tamil . . .	Records the gift of 400 <i>kuḷi</i> out of the land irrigated by the lake Śevīḍaisamudram built by Kāraikilān Kammāṇḍai of Veṇṇurīyam in Āmūr-kōṭṭam, in Mudukiraiyaṇpaḷli in Māsandi-nāḍu to god Śevīḍai-nāyaṇār by Tribhuvana-malla-Pūrvāḍhirājaṇ <i>alias</i> Darmattālvār. Out of the remaining land, divided into three equal parts, two parts were gifted to god Uḍaiyār Tiruvēkambam-uḍaiyār of Gaṇḍarsūriyaṇallūr and one part to brāhmaṇas by him. Also records the gift of Viechakāmuṇḍaṇ-paḷli to the north of this lake to god Śevīḍai-nāyaṇār by the same chief.
484	Mahāmaṇḍapa, tripaṭṭa, on the three faces	Do. . . .	Vira-Vallāḷa . . .	Plava, Mārgaḷi 22, Monday=1301 A.D., December 18	Do. . . .	Records the royal order to the <i>maḍapaṭiḡal</i> and <i>sthāṇikar</i> of temples in Virivi-nāḍu, Māsandi-nāḍu, Māraśa-nāḍu, Śokkayan-paṇru, Pennaiyāṇḍarmaḍa-nāḍu, Aimpulugūr-nāḍu Kuvaḷāḷa-nāḍu, Kaivāra-nāḍu and Ilaippākkanaḍu etc., in the Hesar-Kundāpirāḷyam remitting taxes viz., <i>siddhāyam</i> , <i>kāṇikkai</i> , <i>tariyirai</i> , <i>tattārpāṭṭam</i> , <i>śārigai</i> etc., on <i>dēvadāna</i> , <i>tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam</i> , <i>maḍappuraṇam</i> and <i>paḷlichchandaṇam</i> lands for worship and offerings to the gods in these temples. In characters of about the 14th century. Cf. <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1969-70, No. B 235.
485	Hosūr.—Loose slab lying in Gollapēṭ	....	....	....	Kannaḍa . . .	Records a grant of <i>bittu-pāṭṭa</i> (vāṭa) for a tank by Poletam-[mma]. In characters of about the 9th century.
486	Boulder and rock-bed near Venkaṭa-ramaṇa temple on a hillock east of the town.	Hoysaḷa . . .	Vishnuvardhana . . .	Śaka 1049 . . .	Sanskrit, Grantha, Tamil.	Records the gift of dry and wet lands inclusive of taxes in the village Ilandai <i>alias</i> Chitramēḷinaḷlūr as <i>dēvadāna</i> to the Pārisva-jinālaya at Śevīḍapāḍi, the southern sub-division (<i>ten-kūru</i>) of Muraśu-nāḍu by purchase by <i>dāṇḍanāyaka</i> Gaṇḍippayyan, his son <i>dāṇḍanāyaka</i> Eechimayyan, and <i>dāṇḍanāyaka</i> Kettāṇḍiyār for food offerings (<i>āhāradāna</i>) and expenses therein. The gift was entrusted to Vā[su]-pūjya-paṇḍitar appointed as <i>tānapati</i> of the <i>Vasadi</i> .
487	Kōḍaṇḍarāma temple, central shrine, east wall, tripaṭṭa.	Do. . . .	Vira-Rāmanātha . . .	Śaka [1213], Paṅguṇi	Tamil . . .	Damaged in the beginning. Records the renewal, by the king, of the earlier grant in the days of Pūrvāḍhirājaṇ, of Kōvaṇavarpaḷli, as <i>maḍappuraṇam</i> for Kōvaṇavar in Śevīḍapāḍi. Cf. No. 475 above.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i> DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> HOSUR TALUK—<i>contd.</i> Hosūr—<i>concl'd.</i>					
488	Kōḍaṇḍarāma temple, central shrine. South wall, <i>tripaṭṭa</i> .	Hoysla . . .	....	....	Tamil . . .	Records some benefaction (details lost) for worship and offerings to Nāyaṇār Pūrvādhiraṇḍiśvaram-uḍaiyār by Śiva-panḍitar. Mention is made of Kōvaṇavar-maḍappu[ram] and Kittisūrya... in Māsandi-nāḍu. In characters of about the 13th century.
489	Kumbhēśvara temple in Tērpēṭ, slab in the <i>prākāra</i>.	....	....	Ānanda, Kā[r]ttigai	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Seems to record the assignment of house-site <i>Irupattunāl:kuṭi Virasōḷa-vaṇuḱkar</i> by the <i>māḍapatigaḷ māhēśvarar</i> , Ariyappa-Jīyar, <i>nambimār. śrīvirabhadrar, paḷav-āchārigaḷ</i> and the <i>chippā</i> (for <i>śilpā</i>) <i>chārigaḷ</i> of the temple of Uḍaiyār Śevidaināyaṇār. In characters of about the 15th century.
490	Slab set up on the bank of Dēvarakere tank in Tērpēṭ.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Seems to record the restoration of Dharmattu-puttēri as <i>kāṇiyāṭchi</i> to Ariyappa-Jīyar by the <i>māḍapatigaḷ, māhēśvarar, nambimār, śrīvirabhadrar, virasōḷa-vaṇuḱkar</i> etc., of the temple of Mēlāittirucheṇṇambalam-uḍaiyār Śevidaināyaṇār. Do.
491	Slab lying near Dharmarāja temple in Tērpēṭ.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Records a similar assignment as in No. 490 above. Do.
492	Ceiling of the <i>Kalyāṇa-maṇḍapa</i> in Tērpēṭ	Vijayanagara .	<i>Mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> . .	....	Kannāḍa . .	Very much damaged and worn out. Seems to refer to the <i>dharma</i> of Sōvapa-[ode]ya, the <i>pradhāni</i> of Ko[m]ira-Ka[m]pamṇa-oḍeya. In characters of the 14th-15th centuries.
493	Lintel of the entrance to the same place	[Do.] . . .	....	Śādhā[raṇa], Phāḷ-guṇa śu. 4.	Do. . . .	States that the <i>maṇḍapa</i> was a gift of Sōvappa-damṇāyaka, the <i>mihā-pradhāni</i> of <i>mihāmaṇḍalēśvara Vira-Kampamṇa-oḍeya</i> . Do.
494	Ceiling (near the <i>sanctum</i>) of the same . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Refers to Vira[kōṭhi Śiva] Kampāna-[oḍiya] and the <i>ma-[māḍapa]</i> (<i>maṇḍapa</i>), the <i>dharma</i> of Sōmappa-oḍeya. Do.
495	Front beam of the wooden car in the same locality.	....	....	Śaka 1[4]1[6], [Dhātu]	Do. . . .	Damaged and incomplete. Purport not clear.
496	Back beam of the same . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Mentions the word <i>raṭṭa</i> . In characters of the 15th-16th centuries.
497	Front beam of another wooden car in the same place.	....	....	1767, Krōdhi .	Do. . . .	States that it is a new car.

498	Tomb near the first km. stone in Hosur-Rayakōṭa Road.	....	....	....	English, Roman	. Reads: (1) <i>Sacred</i> (2) <i>to the memory of</i> (3) <i>John Edward Bunkall</i> (4) <i>who departed this life</i> (5) <i>5 February 1842 aged</i> (6) <i>58 years and nine day[s].</i>
499	Do. Another tomb	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains an epitaph in verse.
500	Do. Tomb south-east of the Fort	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: (1) <i>In memory of</i> (2) <i>Walter Elliott Lockhart, M.C.S.</i> (3) <i>Collector of Salem</i> (4) <i>died January 30th 1850</i> (5) <i>aged 49 years. This tomb was erected by his widow as a token</i> (6) <i>of her affection.</i> (7) <i>Nullenex and Moorty.</i> There is another shorter version (line 1-5) engraved on the otherside of the tomb. Noticed in Cotton's <i>List of Inscriptions on tombs or monuments in Madras</i> , No. 1670, p. 289.
501	Slab in front of the Taluk Office	....	....	Kr[ōdhi], Āvaṇi [16]	Tamil . . .	Broken. Seems to record a sale of land by five persons of the group called <i>Viravaṇṭṭkar</i> at <i>Seviḍapāḍi</i> . In characters of the 14th century.
502	Kaggaṇūr.—Slab near Peddagunṭa north-west of the village.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Mentions that <i>Kāminḍan</i> <i>Māchchidēvan</i> caused the image of god <i>Alaḡiyaperumāḷ</i> and consort to be made in <i>Kakkanūr</i> in <i>Periyā-nāḍu</i> in <i>Māṣandi-nāḍu</i> and seems to record some provision to a priest. In characters of about the 13th century.
503	Coping-stone of the base of a <i>garuḍa</i> pillar behind the Basavaṇṇa temple.	....	....	Hēvilambi, Vayisā-kha ba. 10.	Kannaḍa . . .	Partly worn out. Refers to a <i>dāsa</i> and a <i>sime</i> (name lost). In characters of about the 17th century.
504	Kāṭināyakandoḍḍi.—Loose slab set up in front of the elementary school.	....	....	Śaka 14[4]5, Svabhānu, Śrā[va*]ṇa śu. 1[5].	Do. . . .	Partly damaged and worn out. Seems to register the sale of lands etc., by...chōḍē-gavuḍa. Other details not clear.
505	Koḍiyālam.—Coping-stone of Māri-amman temple.	....	....	....	Tamil . . .	Do. Seems to record the gift of land for the welfare of the king and the donor (names lost). In characters of about the 13th century.
506	Slab lying in front of the Basavaṇṇa temple.	Kannaḍa . . .	Very much damaged and worn out. Contains some measurement (details lost). In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>						
DHARMAPURI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>						
HOSUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>						
507	Kūstanapalle.—Slab set up behind Tirumaladēva temple.	[Hoysala]	....	....	Tamil . . .	Damaged. Records the gift of [Kurava]-śāttanpalli in Māsandi-nāḍu including the income from <i>siddhāya</i> to Mudaliyār [Peri]yaperumāl-mudaliyār of Lakshādhyāyi-mudaliyār lineage, the pontiff of Rāmaṇātha-dēvar, at the request of Rājarāja Karkāṭa-mahārāja Vēṭṭaiyirchokkan. In characters of about the 13th century.
508	Loose slab set up in a field about a furlong to the south of the village.	Vijayanagara .	Harihara	Subhānu, Chaitra śu. 1...	Kannāḍa	Do. Registers some grants (details lost) by [Chem]bi-jiya (<i>alias</i> Chembi-nāyaka), son of Chūḍi-jiya; Mārappa, son of Sāki-jiya; Virappa, son of Saṇi-jiya etc., and refers to the setting up of the inscribed stone. A new tank and 300 <i>honnu</i> are also referred to. In characters of about the 15th century.
509	Māchināyakanapalli.—Slab set up in the field of Shri Naranappa east of the village.	Western Gaṅga .	Śivamāra . . . . .	....	Do. .	Refers to Baydumba Rāmarāj-arāśa (arasa) as the feudatory of the king and records the death of a hero in a cattle-raid conducted by the chief. In characters of about the 9th century.
510	Slab set up in the field of Shri Munusvami in the same place.	Noḷamba-Pallava .	Mahēndrādhirāja.... . . .	....	Do. . .	Records the death of Ve[m]tura-gāmuṇḍa, son of a <i>gāmuṇḍa</i> (name not clear) at Muḷga[nalūr, in a cattle-raid and states that the inscribed stone was set up by the hero's son Du[ra]ga. Do.
511	Slab near the Basavaṇṇa temple	....	....	....	Do. . .	Much worn out. Refers to some person (name lost). In characters of about the 13th century.
512	Mudugānapalle.—Slab set up near the road.	....	....	....	Do. .	Seems to refer to some <i>brahmadēya</i> . In characters of about the 15th century.
513	Mugaḷūr.—Slab set up in the field of Shri Pillayyanar Maḷigaṇḍlabāvi.	Vijayanagara .	Mahāmūḍaḷēśvara Vira-Bukka[ṇa-vo]ḍeya	Nāḷa, Māgha ba. sa[pt]ami, ba....	Do. . .	Partly worn out and incomplete. Refers to the king's feudatory (<i>mūḍalika</i> -name lost) and mentions some persons including Chemuṇamanāyakka(nāyaka). In characters of about the 14th century.
514	Nāgaṇḍapaḷe.—Slab on the roadside	....	....	....	Tamil . . .	Fragmentary. Contains the concluding portion of an inscription ending with Śrīmāhēśvara-rakshai. In characters of about the 13th century.
515	Slab set up on the west-side of the road (opposite to Sappalamma temple).	....	....	....	Kannāḍa . . .	Completely worn out. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 16th century.

516	Venkaṭeśapuram.—Slab in a field to the east of the village	Vijayanagara	Ariyappa-udaiyar	Śaka 1268, Sarvajit, Purattādi [22].	Tamil	Records the gift of Aḷagiyānpalli to the Periya-Nāṭṭavar in Māsandi-nādu by mahāmaṇḍalēśvara Aḷiya Vallappa-deṇṇāyakkar.
KANYAKUMARI DISTRICT						
517	Śivagiri.—Rock near the rock-cut temple. Photograph from the Superintending Archaeologist, Temple Survey Project, Southern region, Madras, through the Chief Epigraphist.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Grantha	Reads: Śrīrāmaśśaraṇam mama. In characters of about the 16th-17th century.
NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT						
TIRUVANNAMALAI TALUK						
518	Āḍaiyūr.—Stone set up in front of the Hanumān temple on the side of the Tiruvannāmalai-Kāñchipuram road.	Vijayanagara	Mallikārjuna	Śaka 1,...., Maṇmatha, Āvaṇi 10.	Tamil	Damaged. Seems to record some gift for burning a lamp by some persons including Śōḷiyakōṇ. Āḍaiyūr is referred to.
519	Ārpākkam.—Stone set up near the Agastisvara temple.	Do.	Tirumalaidēva-mahārāya	Śaka 1492, Pramōdūta, Makara, śu. 1, Tiruvōṇam, Monday. Irregular.	Do.	Records the grant (by the king?) of the village Ārpākkam along with its hamlets etc., in Uttamaśōḷa-vaṇanādu, in Palkunra-kōṭṭam in Jayanṇonḍaśōḷa-maṇḍalam, to Tiru-Annāmalai-udaiya-nāyaṇār for maintaining the temple of the deity.
520	Do. Stone set up in a grove near the school.	....	....	....	Telugu	Records the name of an individual Virāchārḷa Chakri Ramāchāryulu of Channakēśavavaram. In characters of about the 17th century.
521	Kōśalai.—Stone with the fish emblem near the Vāyulingam temple on the southern side of the road around the Tiruvannāmalai Hill.	Pāṇḍya	....	....	Tamil	Refers to the sixth division (<i>vaguppu</i>) of the road called <i>Vikkirama-Pāṇḍiyadēvan-tiruvīdi</i> probably beginning from the spot. In characters of about the 13th century.
522	Another similar stone on the northern side of the road facing the above stone.	Do.	....	....	Do.	Seems to contain a copy of the above.
RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT						
SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK						
523	Śrīvilliputtūr.—Vāṭapatraśāyi temple, south wall of the <i>prākāra</i> around the central shrine.	Do.	Jaṭavarman Kulaśēkhara I	....	Do.	Damaged and intercepted by pillars. Commences with the king's <i>meykkīrtti</i> , <i>Pūvin kiḷatti</i> etc. Seems to record a sale of land in the name of the god (<i>perumāṇ</i>). A levy called <i>abhiśhēka-ugavai</i> is also referred to.
524	Āṇḍā shrine in the same temple, central shrine, north wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the prayer of one Ellappaṇ, son of Kūṇan for the grace of the goddess Nāchchiyār to Ellappaṇ, son of Paṭṭasāḷaṇ Pōdamaśēṭṭi. In late characters.
525	South wall	....	....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of Aḷagar Deyvachčilaipperumāḷ. Do.
526	Same wall	Do.	Records the obeisance of Aḷaṅgaravalliyār, a <i>dāsi</i> of Tiru-māḷiruṇjōlai. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>					
	RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	SRIVILLIPUTTUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>					
527	Tiruvannāmalai.—Śrī Vēnkaṭāchala-pati temple. Pillar in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> in front of the central shrine.	....	...	Tāraṇa, Chittirai,...	Tamil . . .	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of some dry lands for the merit of certain Cheṇṇamanāyaka to the deity Tiru-venkaṭaṇār for some services (details lost) probably to be conducted every month. Do.
	SOUTH ARCOT DISTRICT					
	VILLUPURAM TALUK					
528	Rāmapākkam.—Tripurāntakēśvara temple, central shrine, south wall, out-side.	....	....	Vishu, Kārttigai 28	Do. . .	Middle portion built in. Seems to record the gift of income from taxes on looms (details specified) of the Kaikkōlar residing in the quarters around the temple, evidently to the deity of the temple, by an agent (name lost) of Karaṇikka Maṅgaraiśayaṇ. In characters of about the 15th century.
529	Ardhamāṇḍapa in the same temple, door-posts.	Chōla . . .	Rājendra	Year lost . . .	Do. . .	Fragmentary. Written from below. Commences with the king's <i>meykīrtti</i> , <i>Tirumaṇṇi vaṭara</i> etc. Portion after the name of the king is lost.
530	Pillar in the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Do. Seems to record an order signed by one śrīmat Simma-raśar granting three <i>mā</i> of land as <i>sarvamānya-iraiyili</i> evidently to a deity. The measuring rod called <i>Sundara-pāṇḍiyāṅkōl</i> is referred to. In characters of about the 14th century. Cf. No. 531 below.
531	Mahāmāṇḍapa in the same temple, eastern door post.	Vijayanagara .	Kampaṇa-uḍaiyar	Piṇmādi, Chittirai 8	Do. . .	Do. Refers to the construction of the <i>mahāmāṇḍapa</i> by śrīmat Simmarāja for Tiruvaranpākkam-uḍaiya-nāyaṇār the deity in Aranpākkam. Cf. No. 530 above.
532	Stone built into the ceiling of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> .	Do. . . .	[Dēvarāya II]	Śaka 1355, Paritāpi leading to Pramādi, Chittirai, śu . . , Sunday.	Do. . .	Do. Portion after the details of the date of the record is lost.
533	Step-stone in the Naṭarāja shrine in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama, Kārttigai 23.	Do. . .	Records that some three persons (names given) belonging to the Reḍḍiyār community of Kaṣuppūr, built the <i>prākāra</i> , <i>āsthāna-maṇḍapa</i> , <i>mahāmāṇḍapa</i> and the shrine of Sabhāpati in the Īśvara temple at Tiruvaranpāgai. In late characters.
534	Māṇḍapa in front of the Amman shrine in the same temple, stone built into the ceiling.	....	....	....	Do. .	Indifferently engraved and beginning lost. Refers to the dilapidated and pitiable condition of the temple of [Tiru- varanpākkam-uḍaiya-nāyaṇār and records the assignment of

THANJAVUR DISTRICT

MANNARGUDI TALUK

535	Kōṭṭūr.—Kōṭundiśvarasvāmi temple, fragment built into the front <i>gōpura</i> .	Chōḷa . . . . .	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to contain parts of three inscriptions. One seems to refer to a Rājakēsari. Another gives the regnal year 27 and the 3[1]st day. The third refers to a piece of land. In characters of about the 10th-11th centuries.
536	Do.	Do.	Rājakēsarivarman . . . . .	....	Do.	Do. Seems to be part of a record probably providing for the daily food offerings. In characters of about the 11th century.
537	Do.	Do.	Rājakēsarivarman <i>alias</i> ....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record a sale of land for feeding some persons evidently in the temple. Do.
538	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	In six fragments. One of them seems to record a grant made by Śrī-Pañchavaṇmahādēvi, the queen of the king (<i>nambirāṭṭiyār</i>). Another appears to refer to the seventh year while the third one says that the queen (<i>nambirāṭṭi</i>) came to know that the temple-treasury was empty. Other two respectively speak of a village Pañchavaṇmahādēvi..... which got separated from Kōṭṭūr and Karaṇattāṇ Adicheṇ. The sixth refers to <i>patiyār</i> .
539	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja I	Regnal year [2]1	Do.	In three fragments. Commences with the king's <i>meykkīrtti</i> <i>Tirumagalpōla</i> etc. Some individuals like Virappāṇ, Ācheṇ, Sundarasoḷaṇ, Naṭṭaṇ Kaṇḍarācheṇ etc. and Neṇmali-nāḍu in Arumolidēva-vaḷanāḍu are referred to. One line in the first fragment forming part of another record refers to the performance of a <i>kūttu</i> .
540	Do.	Do.	Do . . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains parts of the king's <i>meykkīrtti</i> , <i>Tirumagalpōla</i> etc. Seems to record the sale of land purchased in the name of the deity Gaṇapati in the temple of [Gūṇavardī]śvaram to provide for food offerings to the deity.
541	Do.	Do.	Rājendra I . . . . .	....	Do.	In three fragments. Two of them contain part of the <i>meykkīrtti</i> , <i>Tirumanni vaḷara</i> etc., of the king and refer to Śrī-Pañchavaṇmahādēvi-śvaram in Mēṇ-Kōṭṭūr in Neṇmali-nāḍu. The third refers to the priests of the temple of Gūṇavardīśvaram in Kīḷ-Kōṭṭūr and provision for food offerings.
542	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the directive given by the temple authorities to Uttuṅgatunga-pallavaraiyar, the <i>śrīkāryam</i> of the Pañchavaṇmahādēvi-śvaram to present Śrī-Uttamaśōḷa with the details regarding the affairs of the temple from the day of its consecration. In characters of about the 10th century.
543	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do. Records the gift of land and house-site probably to A...., a member of the <i>Kōḍaṇḍarāmat-terinda-kaikkōḷar</i> described as 'our son' by the <i>nagarattār</i> of Kaṇapuram. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>					
	THANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i>					
	MANNARGUDI TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	Kōṭṭūr—<i>concl'd.</i>					
544	Koṇundiśvarasvāmi temple, fragment built into the front <i>gōpura</i> .	Chōja . . .	...varman . . .	....	Tamil . . .	In four fragments. Seem to record a grant providing for food offerings to Gaṇapatibhaṭṭā[rakar] at the time of the midday worship in respect of which the <i>thirty-six tānapperā-makkal</i> gave an undertaking to Pālaiyūr-kilavar. <i>Bhaṇḍāri</i> (treasurer) Kaṇṇa... is also referred to. In characters of about the 11th century.
545	Do.	Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to a breach (of a river?) at Araśandurai in the locality (name lost). Pieces of land called Nittadēvi-vaśakkal and Aṇaikkutṭam are also mentioned. Do.
546	Do.	Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	In five fragments. Seem to record a grant of land in Koḍumballam by Śrīkaṇḍa-Nārāyaṇa to provide for the expenses in connection with <i>Tiruvāyakkēvi</i> festival of the deities [Mū]laṭṭāṇam-uḍaiyār and Guṇavi[r*]di-Īśvaram-[uḍaiyār]. Do.
547	Do.	Do. . . .	....	....	Do. . . .	In two fragments. One records the gift of dining plates by a number of persons (names given), each weighing 20 <i>palam</i> . The other refers to a <i>Śrīkāryam</i> officer and to <i>antira-jāti</i> . Do.
548	Do.	Do. . . .	Rājādhirāja I . . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains only a part of the king's <i>mey-kkērtti</i> , <i>Tiṅgalēr taru</i> etc.
549	Do.	Do. . . .	....	Saturday, Paṇṇemī and....ti.	Do. . . .	Do. Refers to the <i>mahāsabhai</i> of the Jayāṅḍa*[śō]lachaturvēdimēṅalam in....nāḍu in Rājēndraśōja-vaṇanāḍu. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 11th century.
550	Do.	Do. . . .	Kulōttuṅga III . . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. Refers to Kōṭṭūr in Naṇmali-nāḍu in....śōja-vaṇanāḍu. Details are lost.
551	Do.	Do. . . .	Rajarāja . . . . .	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to be part of a record creating an endowment of 60 <i>kāṣu</i> . Muḍikondān <i>alias</i> Vannibhaṭṭaṇ and Nambi Muḍikondān bhaṭṭaṇ are referred to. In characters of about the 12th century.

552	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record an assignment of land (?) in favour of a Viḷupparaiyan, Manavill Arangan and their group by the temple authorities. Pārthivaśikhāmanip-Palla-[varayar] is referred to, probably as acting on the orders of the king (name lost). In characters of about the 11th century.
553	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to a grant of land to Śrī-Rāmaṇ Sūryadēvabhātṭaṇ and to Kāri Karumāṇikkam <i>alias</i> Rājarāja....Do.
554	Do.	Do.	Kōṇēriṇ maikonḍāṇ Rājē[ndra]....	....	Do.	Do. Refers to the temple authorities and to Nandiyarāyan. In characters of about the 12th century.
MAYURAM TALUK						
555	Kilaiyur (S. No. 128). Vēdapurīśvara temple, front <i>gōpura</i> , north wall of the entrance.	....	....	Bhava	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Records the gift of ear-ornament, pearl etc. to the god Āditambirāṇar-Ōduvitta Tambaṇār, probably by a <i>Sakalalōkādhāra</i> . In late characters.
556	Same wall . . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of a gong (<i>śēmakkaḷam</i>) by Guṇḍu-Vaḍamala evidently to the temple. Do.
557	<i>Munimaṇḍapa</i> in the temple, upper part of the door frame.	....	....	....	Do.	Records that the kitchen (<i>tirumaḍaiyappāḷi</i>) in the temple is the gift by Piṇavikkunallār of Turaiyūr. Do.
558	Front <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the temple, pillar .	....	....	....	Do.	Contains a benediction for the welfare of one <i>tirupparikāri</i> Irāyaṇ. Do.
559	Stray stone built into the north wall of the Ammaṇ shrine in the same temple.	....	....	Regnal year 38 .	Do.	Fragmentary. Refers to Vināyaka.bhaṭṭa and Dakṣiṇā-mūrtti-bhaṭṭa. In characters of about the 13th century.
560	Stones built into different walls of the same temple.	[Chōḷa]	[Kulōttuṅga III]	....	Do.	In eight fragments. Refers to the king's <i>virābhishēka</i> and <i>vijayābhishēka</i> and to the regnal years 14 and 36. Records the royal order pertaining to a grant of land. Maḷavarāyaṇ and Pottappichchōḷaṇ are referred to. Villavaraiyaṇ and Viḷiṇattaraiyaṇ figure as signatories.
561	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do.	In two fragments. Seems to record a similar grant as in No. 560 above. Contains the expression <i>Vīramuḍi-śūḍi</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
562	Perumālkōvil Vaṭṭam (hamlet of Tēraḷundūr) Amaruvīyappar temple, fragments built into the base of the <i>gōpura</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains an undertaking given by the Śiva-brāhmaṇas of a temple in respect of a sale of some land. In characters of about the 12th century.
563	Stone fixed into the wall of the first <i>prākāra</i> (inside) on the northern side in the temple	....	....	Saka 148[.], Krōḍhana, Āṇi 20.	Do.	Records that one Ēṇaiipperumāḷ of Nallāvaḍaikkāṇḡayam made the gift of the enclosing wall (<i>maḍiḷ</i>) at the instance of Periya-tiruvēṅgaḍa Jīyar.
NANNILAM TALUK						
564	Enkan—Subrahmanyasvāmin temple, <i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> , south wall, outside.	Chōḷa	Rājarāja (II)	Regnal year 20, Rishabha, śu. 11, Sunday...= 1156 A.D., May 23.	Do.	Built in and unfinished. Refers to Ingaṇ <i>alias</i> Pavitramā-[pikka-chatuvēḍimaṅḡalam] in Inga-ṇāḍu, a sub-division in Kulōttuṅga-śōḷa-vaḷaṇāḍu.
565	Brahmapurīśvara shrine in the same temple, west wall, tier.	Do.	Records the name Ilamaināyaka-bhaṭṭaṇ Aḷagiyaṇāyan. In late characters.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
<p>TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i> THANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>contd.</i> NANILAM TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i> Enkan—<i>concl'd.</i></p>						
566	Brahmapuriyāra temple in the same village, central shrine, tier on the northern side.	Chōla . . .	Vikramaehōla . . .	Regnal year 12 . . .	Tamil . . .	Partly broken. Seems to list the land that had been enjoyed at <i>ūrki-iraiyili</i> upto the 40th year of <i>Periyadēvar</i> Kulōttuṅgaśō-ladēva by the deities Brahmīsvaramudaiya-mahādēva, Tiruviṣṣarudaiya-mahādēva and Ālvār Śrī-Varāhadēva in the temple of Tiruviṣṣarudaiyār at Ingaṇ <i>alias</i> Pavitra mānikka-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ in Ingaṇāḍu, a sub-division in Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaṇaṇāḍu.
567	<i>Maṇḍapa</i> in front of the same shrine, north wall, tier.	Do. . . .	Kulōttuṅga III . . .	Regnal year 21, 151st day.	Do. . . .	Purports to be a copy of the royal order (<i>tirumugam</i>) to the <i>sabhā</i> of Ingaṇ <i>alias</i> Pavitramānikach-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ in Ingaṇāḍu, a sub-division of Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaṇaṇāḍu, enjoining them to remit their annual revenue in kind as specified. The order is stated to have been issued at the instance of Kāliṅgarāyaṇ and written by the <i>tirumandira-ōla</i> Neṇṇiḍaichchōla-mūvendavēḷaṇ.
568	Do.	Do.	Rājarāja	Regnal year 11 . . .	Do.	Continuation lost. Records the gift of six [<i>paḷa</i>]ṅgaśū remitted to the (temple ?) treasury by Ārāvamudu-bhaṭṭaṇ of . . . puram, a hamlet of Rājendraśōla-chaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ, a <i>brahmadēya</i> in Vēḷā-nāḍu in Kulōttuṅgaśōla-vaṇaṇāḍu for burning a <i>sandhi-lamp</i> in the temple of Tiruviṣṣarudaiyār as <i>bhaṇḍāra-ubhayam</i> starting from the <i>Aippaśi-vishu</i> of the year. In characters of about the 12th century.
569	West wall of the same <i>maṇḍapa</i> , outside	Do.	Kulōttuṅga III . . .	Regnal year [3]5 . . .	Do.	Unfinished. Records a gift (details not available) probably by Uyaninṇāḍināṇ to maintain two <i>sandhi</i> lamps as <i>kōyil-ubhayam</i> in front of the god Tiruviṣṣarudaiya-nāyaṇār.
570	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 24 . . .	Do.	Do. Refers to a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to be burnt for the deity Tiruviṣṣarudaiyār.
571	Do.	Do.	Do.	Year lost	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of a record of a gift for a lamp.
<p>THANJAVUR TALUK</p>						
572	Thaṇjāvūr. Brīhadiśvara temple, Rājarājan <i>gōpura</i> , south wall of the entrance.	Do.	Rājarāja I . . . . .	....	Tamil and Sanskrit, Tamil and Grantha.	Middle portion damaged and built in. In verse. Seems to endow the king with the title <i>Naratuṅgaṇ</i> and to describe how the vanquished chiefs (Malaimaṇṇar) bowed to the victorious king. A Sanskrit verse at the end describes the plight of the queens of the vanquished Kēraḷa king.

573	Mandapa in the southern prakāra, four sides of a pillar.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Tamil	Damaged. Furnishes the details of measurements for a number of copper-images (<i>ṣepputtirumēṇi</i>) like [Ma]hāmē-ruvitāṅkar, Umāparamēśvari, Gaṇapati etc., forming a group, set up by the king upto the 29th regnal year in the temple of Rājārājēśvaramudaiyār.
574	Stray stones collected and kept in the south-east verandah of the first prakāra in the same temple. No. 1.	Do.	Parakēsarivarman 'who took the head of Pāṇḍya' (i.e., Āditya II) .	Regnal year 4	Do.	In two pieces. Refers to the supervision of Parāntaka-mūvēndavēlār. Records an earlier gift of 12 <i>kāṣu</i> by Vikki-ramābarani, a female servant residing at Poṇṇamaraiyar-angādi, made in the 11th year of a Rājakēsarivarman received by Nāgarājan Tiruvadigal of Poṇṇamaraiyar-angādi for maintaining a perpetual lamp for the deity Talikkuladēvar.
575	No. 2.	Do.	Rājendra I	Regnal year 11	Do.	Do. Contains parts of the king's <i>meṅkkīrtti</i> , <i>Tirumanni vaḷara</i> etc., and records the gift of a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to the deity ....mahādēva.
576	No. 3	Do.	[Pa]rakēsarivarman	Regnal year ..	Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of a perpetual lamp. A <i>maṇṇādi</i> (shepherd) Kōluraṇ....is referred to. In characters of about the 10th century.
577	No 4	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to record a gift of 90 sheep evidently to maintain a lamp. The year 17 seems to be referred to. Maṇaikkā-ttadigal and Kōluraṇ Kaṅgalaṇ are mentioned. Cf. No. 576 above. Do.
578	No. 5	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. In three pieces. Seems to record a grant of land made tax-free. Details are lost. Do.
579	No 6	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 4	Do.	Do. Records the gift of a perpetual lamp by one Maṇaikkā-ttadigal, a female servant of <i>Maṇḍumattāṇ-vēlam</i> and the creation of an endowment with 24 <i>kāṣu</i> for maintaining the same. Śrīkanthaṇ Aiyāraṇ seems to have undertaken to maintain the lamp. Do.
580	No. 7	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Do.	Records the undertaking given by Kāppiyaṇ Śrīkanthaṇ Aiyāraṇ for maintaining a perpetual lamp, having received 12 <i>kāṣu</i> from Sōlamārāyaṇ to whom the original endowment of the same was entrusted to, by the donor Ubhayadēśi-perunāviyaṇ. Cf. No. 579 above. Do.
581	No. 8	Do. . . . .	.... varman	Regnal year 21	Do.	Do. Records a gift of 90 sheep evidently for maintaining a lamp to be maintained by....Sāttaṇ. Do.
582	No. 9	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 25	Do.	Do. Seem to record a gift of 12 <i>kaḷañju</i> of gold for burning a lamp. Do.
583	No. 10	Do. . . . .	....	Regnal year 4	Do.	Do. Seems to record the gift of a <i>sandhi</i> lamp to god Talikkulamudaiya-mahādēva of Tanjāvūr by [Pi]lchchaṇ Poṇṇa-balam, probably a female servant of the <i>Saḷakkikulakūlat-terinda-vēlam</i> . Do.
584	No. 11	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to contain part of an inscription recording the creation of an endowment with 24 <i>kāṣu</i> . The authorities of a temple are referred to. Do.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—*contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—<i>contd.</i>					
	THANJAVUR DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	THANJAVUR TALUK—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	Thanjavūr—<i>concl'd.</i>					
585	No. 12	Chōla	Madi....varman	Regnal year 24 .	Tamil	Do. Refers to Baṭṭiṭṭakulakala....and records a gift of 90 sheep for maintaining a perpetual lamp. The ghee for lamp was to be supplied by a <i>maṇṇādi</i> Eluvan Kāri. Do.
586	No. 13	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	In five fragments. Seems to contain parts of more than one record registering gifts of perpetual lamp, 62½ <i>kaṣu</i> etc. <i>Maṇṇādi</i> Nakkaṇ is mentioned. Do.
587	No. 14	Do.	Tribhuvanachakravarti Rājādhirāja	....	Do.	Do. In three pieces. Containing parts of some records registering gifts or different sums of <i>kaṣu</i> for maintaining six (or more) <i>saṇḍhi</i> lamps. Persons bearing the names Pullāli Rājārāja-bhaṭṭa and Tiruchchirrambalamuḍaiyān, and the deity Varrāt-Talikkulamūḍaiya-mahā[dēva] are referred to. In characters of about the 12th century.
588	No. 15	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the gift one <i>tarā-nilai-vilakku</i> , probably by some individuals including Ariṇḍi Paraṇḍōdi. The place called Rājāśrayachaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ in Pāṇḍikulāśani-vaḷanāḍu is mentioned. In characters of about the 11th century.
589	No. 16	Do.	[Rājakōsarivarman]	Regnal year 4 . .	Do.	Do. Seems to be deed of sale of land executed by the <i>sabha</i> of Śrībhūtiachaturvēdimāṅgalaṁ in Vennik-kūram, to the deity Talikkulattu-mahādēva by the brother of [Vīra]-sikhāmanṭp-pallavaraiyaṇ of Thanjavūr in Thanjavūr-kūram. The place Vijaiyālayamaṅgalaṁ is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the land. Other details are lost. Do.
590	Fragment fixed into the west wall in the front <i>maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	Do. . . . .	....	....	Do.	Do. Seems to contain part of a record making provision perhaps for beating drums in a temple. Refers to the <i>dēvadāna</i> village Enukkilaṅgudi. Do.
591	Do.	Do.	Parāntaka I . . . . .	....	Do.	Do. Almost all details excepting the name of the king are lost.
592	Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year [.] I .	Do.	Do. Refers to....tti-mahādēva, Karraḷi Amidaṇ and to some provision for supply of oil, evidently for burning a lamp.

TIRUCHOHIRAPALLI DISTRICT						
LALGUDI TALUK						
593	Bhishāṇḍārkoḷl—Uttamar temple, gōpura, east wall.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of a record granting half of a village. One Rāmānuja is referred to. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 16th century.
594	Bhikshāṇḍār shrine in the same temple, south wall, outside.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Beginning built in. Seems to record a sale of land by <i>sabhai</i> (details not available) for 16 <i>kaḷaṇḷu</i> of gold. Lands of the deities Tirukkarambāḍuṇaimahādēva and Chentāmaraiḱkaṇṇar of Tiruveḷḷarai are referred to. In characters of about the 12th century.
595	Maṇḍapa in front of the same shrine, southern entrance, east door-post.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of the son of Ariyaṇayinār of Puṇṇavāsa hereditarily. In characters of about the 17th century.
596	East door-post of the same temple	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Worn out. Seems to be a copy of the above. Do.
597	Tāḷakkudi.—Tiruvāḷamman temple. Fragments built into the walls of the central shrine.	....	Tribhuvanachakravarti....	saptami, Friday.	Do. . . .	In several fragments. Seems to contain a grant of land given in the name of <i>Adichāṇḍēśvara</i> for providing for food offerings to a goddess on the day of <i>bharaṇi</i> . In characters of about the 13th century.
598	Do.	Pāṇḍya	Jatāvarman....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Seems to contain parts of a deed of sale of land. A sum of 10,400 <i>kāṣu</i> is also referred to. Do.
599	Do.	Do.	[Māravarman Kulasēkhara]	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Contains part of the king's <i>meṅkkīrtti</i> , <i>Tērpōlalḡuḷ Tirumagaḷ</i> etc. Do.
600	Do. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Refers to the establishment of a <i>maḍam</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
TIRUMAYAM TALUK						
601	Kaṇṇaṇūr—Bālasubramanya temple, central shrine, east wall, outside, right of entrance.	Pāṇḍya	Śrīvallaḅha	Regnal year [3]	Do. . . .	Records a gift of four pieces of land by the <i>ūr</i> of Kaṇṇaṇūr for maintaining a perpetual lamp to the deity Subrahmaṇyaḍēva in Kaṇṇaṇūr in Tuṇumā-nāḍu in Kāna-nāḍu. The Śiva-brāhmaṇas of the village undertook to burn the lamp without fail. In characters of about the 12th century.
602	Same wall, left of entrance	Chōḷa	Rājakēśarivarman	Regnal year....	Do. . . .	Partly built in. Seems to be a grant of land. The deity Subrahmanya and Tuṇumā-nāḍu are mentioned. In characters of about the 11th century.
603	Mulḷamaṇḍapa, east wall	Pāṇḍya	Vikrama-pāṇḍya	Regnal year 14+1	Do. . . .	Records the gift of exemption from certain taxes, on the <i>Tiruvīḍaiyāḷḷam</i> lands in Kaṇṇaṇūr and Tirunāvalūr, by <i>Uḍaiyār</i> Ilankēśvaraḍēvaṇ to the deity Virudarājabhayaṇkara-viṇṇagar Emberumāṇ in Kaṇṇaṇūr in Tuṇumā-nāḍu in Kāna-nāḍu <i>alias</i> Virudarājabhayaṇkara-vaḷaṇaḍu. In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>Inscriptions (Texts) of the Pudukkōḷṭai State</i> , No. 631.
604	South wall, outside	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records a gift of similar exemption by the same donor as in No. 603 above in connection with the lands situated in the same villages belonging to the deity Virasēkhara-ḷēvara-muḍaiya-nāyanār in Kaṇṇaṇūr. Do. Ibid., No. 632.

B.—INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS, 1970-71—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	TAMIL NADU—concl'd. TIRUCHCHIRAPALLI DISTRICT —concl'd. LALGUDI TALUK—concl'd. Biṭṭhāṇḍārkōil—concl'd.					
605	Same place	Pāṇḍya	Māṇavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I	Regnal year 10	Tamil	Records the grant of 5/38 <i>paṭaṅkāṣu</i> paid to the treasury (of the temple) probably by Namban Ammaiyaḷvi <i>alias</i> Kannaṇūr Māṇikkam of Kannaṇūr in Turumā-nāḍu, for supplying daily one <i>nāḷi</i> of rice for food-offering to the deity Astradēva, set up by the donor in the temple of the Subrahmanyapiḷḷaiyār in the village. The Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple undertook to maintain the service. Ibid., No. 273.
606	Do.	Do.	Kulaśēkhara	Regnal year 13+13	Do.	Records the grant of tax-free land by Kaṇḍan Alvuḍaiyān <i>alias</i> Kalvāyil-nāḍāḷvān for food offerings to the deity Subramanyaḍēva in Kannaṇūr, in Turumā-nāḍu. Kaṇḍan Taṇiyaṇ <i>alias</i> Pallavarāyaṇ of Iraniyūr, is said to have got the record engraved under the orders of the donor. In characters of about the 12th century. Ibid., No. 334.
607	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of income from the taxes <i>ariṣikkāṣu</i> and <i>śrīkāryappēru</i> , amounting to 2½ <i>paṭaṅkāṣu</i> by the donor mentioned in No. 606 above for maintaining a perpetual lamp to the deity Subramanyaḍēva in Kannaṇūr in Turumā-nāḍu, a sub-division of Kāna-nāḍu. The Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple undertook to maintain the above lamp. Maṇiyaṇ Ponnaṇ <i>alias</i> Vēṇāvuḍaiyān got the record engraved on the stone. Do. Ibid., No. 335.
608	North wall, outside	Do.	Māṇavarman Sundarapāṇḍya I	Regnal year 3	Do.	Commences with the king's <i>meḷḷkērtti</i> , <i>Pūmaruviya tirumāṇḍaiyūm</i> etc. Purports to be a copy of the king's order reducing the rates (specified) of taxes that were used to be paid by the villages Tirunāvalūr and Aṇumaṇṭāy-āṇa Aṇjaṇaimaṇḍalam in Turumā-nāḍu, a sub-division of Kāna-nāḍu <i>alias</i> Virudarājabhayaṇkara-vaḷaṇāḍu. The above reduction is stated to have been made at the instance of Piḷḷaiyār Aḷagiaperumāḷ for the welfare of the king. Ibid., No. 250.
609	Same place	Do.	Jatāvarman Sundarapāṇḍya (II)	Regnal year 11. Tulā. śu. 8, Wednesday. Tiruvōṇam= 1287, A.D., October 15.	Do.	Records the sale of Kaṇḍenēri in Viraiyāchchilāip-parṇu a <i>paḍaiṇṇṇṇu</i> of Kāna-nāḍu as <i>kāṇi</i> with certain stipulations by the authorities of the temple of the deity Subrahmanyapiḷḷaiyār of Kannaṇūr in Turumā-nāḍu, in Kāna-nāḍu in favour of Bhaṭṭaṇ Mābelivāṇāḍarāya. Brahmadarāyaṇ Tirukkaivēlaḷagiyaṇ, a Śivabrāhmaṇa of the same temple. Ibid., No. 423.

610	Kariyamānikkapperumāḷ temple in the same village, central shrine, north wall.	Do. . . .	Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 11 . .	Do. . . .	Damaged. Seems to record a gift of money for a <i>sandhyādīpa</i> to the deity Emberumāṇār of the temple by one Periyāṇ Tuḷaiachchāṇ <i>alias</i> Nāṇūṟṟu-Vilupparaiyaṇ. In characters of about the 13th century. Ibid., No. 519.
611	South wall	Do. . . .	Kulaśēkhara	Regnal year [3] 2 . .	Do. . . .	Records the exemption from taxes by the <i>ūr</i> of Kannaṇūr in Tuṟumā-nāḍu in Kāṇa-nāḍu, in connection with land purchased as <i>karpūravilai</i> by Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṇ of Gōmatham by paying 100 <i>paṇam</i> with a stipulation that 2 <i>kuṟuṇi</i> of grain per <i>kalam</i> shall be collected as <i>pachchai</i> . Do. Ibid., No. 568.
UTTAR PRADESH						
HAMIRPUR DISTRICT						
MAHOBA TAHSIL						
612	Mahōbā.—Pedestal of a broken Jaina image kept in a small temple of goddess.	....	....	Vikrama 1201, Va isākha śu. [3], Saturday=1144 A.D., April 8.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Reads <i>grahapati</i> (<i>grihapati</i>) in line 2 and <i>Sādhā</i> Mālā... in line 3.
613	Two or three slabs forming a cave-like structure on the rock to the south of the town. Lower side of one of the slabs.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Mentions the <i>kīrtti</i> (temple) of Jayakamṭhadēva. In characters of about the 12th century.
KANPUR DISTRICT						
KANPUR TAHSIL						
614	Rahnās.—Sculptured slab lying in the ruined temple site called Laṭhiyārē-Bābā.	Paramāra (?) . .	Dēvapālādēva . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a temple (<i>dēvālaya</i>) jointly by two brāhmaṇas, <i>Bhaṭṭa</i> Ūdhā and Hāmē and <i>Karaṇika</i> Karamā of the Nahasrē-grāma (probably Rahnās). Written by <i>Paṇ</i> ° Parabhēka. In characters of the 13th century.
615	Another sculptured slab lying in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1324, Vibhava, Pausha ba. 2....	Do. . . .	Mentions Gāghē, Hīngē and Vāghē, the brāhmaṇas Tikava, and Jakhē and Dēvagana and Śrīdhara.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
BURMA						
OLD PROME						
616	Śrīkshētra.—Nine fragments of an inscribed stone discovered during excavations. Impressions received from Shri Aung Thaw. Director, Archaeological Survey of Burma, Rangoon. Phālguna ba. 11. Śrāvaṇa- nakshatra..	Sanskrit, Siddhamā- trikā.	Fragmentary. The first fragment mentions a <i>Kalaśapura-rēśvara</i> (name lost) born of a queen, probably named Ratnadēvi. Fragment 2 mentions two persons who are compared to the sun and the moon and refers to a monastery (<i>mahā-vihāra</i>) and probably to a <i>stūpa</i> . The aforesaid <i>Kalaśapurēśvara</i> is also referred to. Fragment 3 mentions a Hīdēvi, a certain Dharmāmaladāsa of (?) Kalaśapura and a person named Yajñādēva (or Yakshadēva?). Fragment 4 describes two persons and contains the name Yajña (?). The remaining five fragments do not contain anything of importance. In characters of about the 8th century.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
BENGAL, WEST						
CALCUTTA DISTRICT						
3023	Calcutta.—Marble stone slab kept in the Indian Museum. Findspot: Hund, Attock District, West Pakistan.	....	Anantadēva . . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Śāradā	Fragmentary. Purport not clear. Mentions certain members of Kallaṭha family as having risen to the status of Śrīmālī. Refers to Sindhurājya in the context of a military expedition. A certain Nāgu is mentioned in line 7. In characters of about the 8th century. Published in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 90 ff., and Plate.
GUJARAT						
AHMADABAD DISTRICT						
AHMADABAD TALUK						
3024	Ahmadabad.—Pillar in the mosque of Ahmad Shāh (I) in the Bhadr.	Chaulukya Vāghelā .	Visaladēva	Vikrama 1308, [.]11, Sunday.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a <i>jālī</i> (trellis) was caused to be made in the <i>mandapa</i> of the god Uttarēśvara by Pēṭhaḍa. Also mentions <i>Mahāpradhāna Rāṇaka</i> Śrī-Vardama, Mūlarāja, etc. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. V, p. 103, Bhandarkar's List, No. 547.
BHAVNAGAR DISTRICT						
3025	Śatruñjaya Hill.—In the Gandhārī Chaumukh temple in the north-east enclosure of the great Ādiśvara temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1620, Kārttika śu. 2.	Do. . . .	Records that the <i>chōmakha</i> (i.e., <i>Chaturmukha</i>) in the temple of Sāntinātha on the Sētramjaya (i.e. Satruñjaya) was caused to be constructed by Sā° Rammajī, along with his brothers and family, with the grace of Śrī-Hiravijaya-sūri of the Tapā-gachchha. It is stated that Sā° Rammajī was the son of Sā° Vardhamāna who was the son of Sā° Vāsavīra of the Śrīmāla-jñāti and a resident of Gamdhāra. Cf. text in <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. II, No. v, p. 48.
3026	In a temple in the Vimalavasi Tūnk near Ādiśvara's.	....	....	Vikrama 1676, Vaiśākha ba. 6, Friday=1620 A.D., May 12.	Do. . . .	Records that a temple of Vimalanātha was constructed as well as consecrated by <i>Mantri</i> Vāchhāka, the son of <i>Mantri</i> Jivā of the Śrīmāla-jñāti and Laghu-śākhā, accompanied by his wife and others with the blessings of <i>Śrēṣṭha</i> [Bha]-nasālī Śivajī. Mentions <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vijaya-dēvasūri, belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of <i>Bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vijayasēna-sūri of the Tapā-gaṇa. Text published in <i>ibid.</i> , No. XXV, p. 68.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
KADI TAHSIL						
3027	Kadi.—Marble slab on the <i>samādhi</i> near Divan's <i>vāv</i> near the Railway station.	....	....	(1) Śaka 1752 (<i>akshi-bāṇa-naga-bhū</i>), Plava (northern	Do. . . .	Records the death of a certain person (name not clear) on the first date and the writing of the epitaph on the second date.

				cycle), K h a r a (southern cycle), Mārgaśira ba. 1, Rōhini, Tuesday= 1830 A.D., November 30, f.d.t. '01.		
				(2) Vikrama 1887, Ashādhā ba. 12, Friday=1831 A.D., August 5.		
	SABARKANTHA DISTRICT					
	IDAR TAHSIL					
3028	711ali.—Vaidyanātha temple. Inscription above the door in the <i>mandapa</i> .	Paramāra	of	Dhārāvarsha	Vikrama 1264 (current), Chaitra śu. 13, Thursday= 1206 A.D., March 23, f.d.t. '33.	Do. Records that a <i>mandapa</i> adorned with beautiful carvings and pillars was constructed by <i>Pratī</i> ° Sāhanapāla, the son of Haripāla and the grandson of Narapāla, who was the door-keeper (<i>dvāsthā</i>) of the ruler and who belonged to Vāraḍa-vaṁśa in the Vaidyanātha temple at the instance of <i>Rāu</i> ° Jālāka, the son of Vaula for his own merit. The record was written by <i>Paṇḍī</i> ° Āsadhara. Partly transcribed in <i>Some Archaeological Finds in Idar State</i> , p. 45.
	MADHYA PRADESH					
	DATIA DISTRICT					
	DATIA TAHSIL					
3029	Sināval.—Stone in the Sōnāgir Bazar .	Mughal		Akbar	Vikrama 1630, Phālguna śu. 5, Thursday=1574 A.D., February 25.	Do. Mentions Chamdrasēnaparika, Sumati and Mēgharāja as the sons of Daśaratha, as the residents of Nalapura-durga (i.e., Narwar fort) and as <i>nājaśrēṣṭhins</i> and records the renovation of the dilapidated Jina temple on the Śramaṇāchala and the construction of a <i>vēdikā</i> thereat by <i>Saṁghapati</i> Śrī Mēgharāja accompanied by his wife Kēsari and son Tārāchandra at the instance of Jhānachandra. This Mēgharāja is stated to be a <i>rājyādhiprita</i> . Refers to the rule of Pratāpasāhi of Vu(Bu)mdēla family.
	GUNA DISTRICT					
	MUNGAOLI TAHSIL					
3030	Kadvāhā.—Third Storey of the <i>Gadhī-Maṭha</i> ; near the window. . . . .	....		....	Vikrama 1504.	Local dialect, Nāgarī. Contains the date portion only.
3031	Another inscription in same place . . . . .	....		....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī Reads: <i>Varshē lishī(khi)tan</i>....In characters of about the 16th century.
3032	A third inscription in the same place . . . . .	....		....	....	Do. Reads: <i>Tha Arjuna [dēva]</i> . Do.
3033	A fragment found in the same <i>gadhī</i> . . . . .	....		....	Vikrama 1527, Śrāvāṇa.	Do. Broken at the right end. Appears to mention the writer's name as Gaja.

*Continued from Appendix C of *A.R., Ep.*, 1969-70.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd.					
	JABALPUR DISTRICT					
	JABALPUR TAHSIL					
3034	Bhērāghāt.—Broken image No. 1, inside the temple of Chausaṭha-jōginis.	....	....	....	Sanskrit Nāgarī	Reads: <i>Śrī Narmnadādē[vi]</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
	MURWARA TAHSIL					
3035	Simrā.—Sati-stone . . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1355, Śaka 1220.	Do. . . .	Mentions Kāvanladēvī as the wife of Siṃghaṇa, the son of Rā° Udai.
	MORENA DISTRICT					
	MORENA TAHSIL					
3036	Mitāvali.—Gate of the temple . . .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Reads: <i>Sutadhā paprasū</i> . In characters of about the 16th century.
	MAHARASHTRA					
	GREATER BOMBAY DISTRICT					
	BOMBAY CITY TAHSIL					
3037	Bombay.—Stone slab in the library of the Bombay University. Findspot: Not known.	Kushāṇa . . .	Huvishka	Year 45, Va. 3, di. 15.	Mixed dialect, Middle Brāhmī.	Records the installation of an image of <i>bhagavat</i> Śakya-muni in the Rōśika-vihāra at Ālikā by the <i>upāsikā</i> Khvasichā for the welfare of herself, her parents, the <i>bhātārikā</i> , the mother of Samanikā, etc. Published in <i>J.B.B.R.A.S.</i> , Vol. XX (1897-98), p. 269. Lüders' List, No. 43.
	POONA DISTRICT					
	JUNNAR TAHSIL					
3038	Junnar.—Back wall of the Verandah of a cell.	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Records the meritorious gift of a <i>chetiyaghara</i> by Ānada, son of Tāpasa, the <i>upāsaka</i> , and grandson of Kapila, the <i>upāsaka</i> . In characters of about the 2nd century A. D. Lüders' List, No. 1178.
	RAJASTHAN					
	BANSWARA DISTRICT					
	BANSWARA TAHSIL					
3039	Bithaldēv.—Nilakanṭha Mahādēva temple. On a pillar to the right (back) of the entrance.	Guhila of Banswara	Mahārādula Jagamāla . . . .	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the construction of a <i>pañcha-prāsāda</i> for the deity Sadāśiva, by Bāi Lachhaldē, the wife of the ruler. Mentions the <i>sūtradhāra</i> and the writer whose names are not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.

3040	Above No. 3039 above	Do	<i>Maḥārāṭa Ajabasighaji</i>	Vikrama 1747, Vaiśākha śu. 2, Monday=1691 A.D., April 20.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Records probably the visit of the ruler.
GARHI TAHSIL						
3041	Lōhariā. —On a <i>satī</i> stone outside the state bungalow.	....	....	Vikrama 1572, Āshādha śu. 10.	Do	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Lakshmaṇa in line 3.
3042	Naugāmān. —Inscription in a Jaina temple of Rishabhadeva.	Ruler of Vāgaḍa	<i>Rājādhirāja Rāula Udayasimha</i>	Vikrama 1571, Kārttika ba. 2, Saturday=1514 A.D., November 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a temple of Śāntinātha was caused to be constructed by a number of persons who were descendants of Dōsi Chāmpā belonging to Humbaḍa-jñāti and Khairaja-gōtra on the advice of <i>Bha</i> ^o Vijayakīrti of Kuṇḍakumdhachārya-ānvaya, Balātkāra-gaṇa, Sarasvatī-gachchha, and Mūla-saṃgha at Nūtanapura in the Vāgvara-dēśa. See <i>History of Rājputana</i> , Vol. III, Pt. II, p. 22.
3043	Panahera. —Inscription on the top of a niche containing the figure of Lakulīśa.	....	....	Vikrama 11[. . .]	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Partly worn out. Seems to record the making of an image of Namkulīśa. Details not clear. In characters of about the 12th century.
JHALAWAR DISTRICT						
JHALRAPATAN TAHSIL						
3044	Jhālrapātan. —Pedestal of a broken image of Varāha in the <i>chhatrī</i> at Chandrāvati.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha- mātrikā.	Damaged. Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Sī[.]ṭa who is stated to be the <i>karmakāra</i> and <i>bhṛitya</i> of Iśānaja who is compared to Lakulīśa. In characters of about the 10th century A.D. Noticed in <i>P.R.A.S. W.C.</i> , 1904-05, p. 56 and No. 2098.
3045	Floor of the temple of Śitalēśvara in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1265,	Nāgarī	Damaged and fragmentary. Records the date only. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2102.
3046	Pillar in the Kālikāmātā temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Rāśila. In characters of about the 14th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2100.
3047	A second pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha- mātrikā.	Records the obeisance of Śaṃkha. In characters of about the 10th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i>
3048	Below the above No. 3047 . . . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of Vasata[. . .]. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i>
3049	Below the above No. 3048 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do	Records the obeisance of Chhi[m]juka. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i>
3050	A third pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do	Records the obeisance of Mōmā. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i>
3051	A fourth pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do	Records the obeisance of Sarvvadēva. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i>
3052	A fifth pillar in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do	Records the obeisance of Titapa and Sēvaṭa. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i>

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd.					
	JHALAWAR DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	JHALRAPATAN TAHSIL—concl'd.					
	Jhālrapātan—concl'd.					
3053	A sixth pillar in the same temple . . .	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the obeisance of Yōmūla. In characters of about the 12th century. Noticed in ibid.
3054	Below the above No. 3053 . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the names of Vavaṭa, and Vīvaṭa and also states that (it is) Sijhala's writing. Do. Noticed in ibid.
3055	A seventh pillar in the same temple . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of Vīvaṭa. Do. Noticed in ibid.
	JODHPUR DISTRICT					
	JODHPUR TAHSIL					
3056	Jodhpur.—A broken fragment in the Museum. Findspot: Maṇḍōr.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Fragmentary. Seems to be part of a <i>prastāvi</i> . The name Dadda occurs in line 7. In characters of about the 10th century.
3057	Another broken fragment in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. The expressions <i>Yōdhān-yudhi</i> and <i>rājñah</i> occur in lines 6 and 12 respectively. Do.
3058	A third fragment in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Reads: <i>Puruvara[hai ?]</i> . In characters of about the 11th century.
3059	Stone slabs in the same Museum. No. 1, Findspot: Not known.	....	....	Vikrama 1190, Āshāḍha ba. 11, Wednesday= 1134 A.D., June 20.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Slightly broken at the left end. Records the death of a person named Bahāḍa, the son of Sāḍhā of Dharakkāṭa-jāti.
3060	A <i>Sati</i> tablet in the same Museum. Findspot: Maṇḍōr.	....	....	Vikrama 1234, Pausa ba. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Incomplete. Purport not clear.
3061	No. 2. Findspot: Do. . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1237, Phālguna	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Seems to record a grant of land to a number of persons. This record was written by Tejāditya.
3062	No. 3. Findspot: Do. . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. Contains the word <i>Mahārāja</i> in line 3. In characters of about the 12th century.
3063	A memorial stone in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	....	....	Vikrama 1268, Vaiśākha śu. 13.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the death of some person (name not clear) and mentions Dharkkṭa-jāti.

3064	A stone fragment in the same Museum. Findspot: Do.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Refers to some <i>Maṣhapati</i> . In characters of about the 14th century.
3065	A stone in the same Museum. Findspot: Southern most <i>tharā</i> near Moti Sing's garden.	....	Rāva Udaya Saṅghaji	Vikrama 1647, Phālguna ba. 1.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Mentions <i>Sūtradhāra</i> Naraśaṅgha and his sons Nētā, Hēma, Phalā, Gaṇapata and Kēsava.
PHALODI TAHSIL						
3066	Phalōdi.—A slab in the temple of Brāhmaṇimata.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā.	Incomplete. Gives the genealogy of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Śivaravi who is described as the son of Nāgaravi, the son of Bhadrāditya, the son of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Bāhuka, a resident of Nāgarī in Pushkaraṇī. Ends with the first half of an imprecatory verse beginning with <i>andaja-svēdajan</i> . In characters of about the 10th century. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1909-10, pp. 60-61 and No. 2522.
3067	Below No. 3066 above . . . . .	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Reads. <i>Om sanādha kāpaṭi</i> . In characters of about the 15th century. Noticed in <i>ibid</i> .
KOTAH DISTRICT						
KISHANGANJ TAHSIL						
3068	Rāmgarh.—Pedestal of a standing image of Jina on the hill to the north of the fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1211, Jyēsthā śu. 15.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Mentions <i>Āchār[ya*]</i> Mānikyadēva, Laksh[m*]idhara and <i>sūtradhāra</i> Vālu. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , 1904-05, No. 2130.
3069	Below an image of Viṣṇu in the old fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1223, Māgha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of Madama, the son of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Vachhu. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2129.
3070	Pedestal of a seated Jaina image outside the enclosure of a shed.	....	....	Vikrama 1224 (current), Chaitra śu. 14, Tuesday=1167 A.D., April 4, f.d.t. 19.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the obeisance of some person (name not clear). Mentions <i>Āchārya</i> Mānikadēva and Sādhu Kalichandra, the son of <i>Sādhu</i> Dēhā of <i>Mēdatapā-anvaya</i> and a certain Mahichandra. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2127.
3071	Pedestal of the images of Śiva and Pārvati stuck up into the wall under arched passage of embankment.	....	....	Vikrama 1231, Vaiśākha śu. 6, Monday=1175 A.D., April 28.	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of some person (name not clear). Mentions <i>Sādhu</i> Rālhā, the son of <i>Nāyaka</i> Sahadēva of [Pa]urādānvaya. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2128.
3072	On a pillar near a standing Jaina image on the hill to the north of the fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1232, Vaiśākha śu. 5.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the <i>nishidhikā</i> of Kamaladēva, the disciple of Māradēva by Jālū, Padamasihā and Mahādhara. Mentions <i>Paṇḍita</i> Sōmadēva, the disciple of Ka[r*]madēva of Tapā-[gachha], the name of whose preceptor is lost. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 57 and No. 2132.
3073	On a pilaster in temple No. 2. . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that it is an image of <i>Dāṇḍanāika</i> Sōlāka. In characters of about the 13th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2120.
3074	On another pilaster in the same temple . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Records that it is an image of <i>Rāuta</i> Dāṇḍuka. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2121.
3075	Temple of Manakāmanēśvara. On prop in the antechamber.	Mahārāja Malasīha	Vikrama 1269, Āshāḍha ba. 3.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Purport not clear. Mentions Malavarmma, Rālhika and the ruler's wife. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2113.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i>					
	KOTAH DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	KISHANGANJ TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i>					
	Rāmgarh—<i>concl'd.</i>					
3076	On prop in the <i>mandapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Pilgrim's record. Mentions Achyamtadhaja-jōgi and Brahmanāthu-jōgi. In characters of about the 13th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2114.
3077	On the pedestal of a standing Jaina image on the hill to the north of the fort.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Records the obeisance of the entire <i>gōṣṭhī</i> including Ālhā, the son of <i>Rāyaputra</i> Lakhamadēva, <i>Thākura</i> Himdā, Dēlhu, Dāmadara and Kulichandra. Do. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2131.
3078	<i>Mandapa</i> of the same temple . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1652, Chaitra śu. 9, S u n d a y = 1596 A.D., March 28.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Records the death of a certain <i>Kuvara</i> Rāmasāhi. It was written by a goldsmith named Vārama.
3079	Another inscription in the same place .	....	....	....	Do. .	Damaged and engraved carelessly. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 13th century.
3080	A third inscription in the same <i>mandapa</i>	....	....	Vikrama 1695, [Kārttika] śu. 11.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Do. Mentions Mōhana in line 3. Purport not clear.
3081	A fourth inscription in the same place .	....	....	Vikrama 1761, Phālguna śu.	Do. . .	Engraved carelessly. Purport not clear.
3082	On the pedestal of a Jaina image lying near a shed in the same place.	....	....	Vikrama 1237, Phālguna ba. 9.	Do. . .	Contains the names of a number of persons. Purport not clear. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1905-06, p. 57, No. 2126.
3083	Inscriptions on the walls in the <i>mandapa</i> in temple No. 1. No. 1.	....	....	....	Nāgarī . .	Reads: <i>Kāliya</i> . In characters of about the 15th century. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , 1904-05, No. 2119.
3084	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Vivana</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>
3085	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Malhana</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>
3086	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Malhana</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>
3087	No. 5 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Vivana</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>
3088	No. 6 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Sādhadēva</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>
3089	No. 7 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . .	Reads: <i>Sādhadēva</i> . Do. <i>Ibid.</i>

1 DGA/72	3090	No. 8	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sāṅghadēva</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3091	No. 9	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Padamā</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3092	No. 10	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Kailhiyā</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3093	No. 11	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Jalṭha</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3094	No. 12	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Satkalīyā</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3095	No. 13	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Kailhiya</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3096	No. 14	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Hāḍhadēva</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3097	No. 15	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Pavaṇasiha</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3098	No. 16	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: 1. <i>Salakhaṇā dē-</i> 2. <i>vi</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3099	No. 17	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vivana</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3100	No. 18	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Madama</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3101	No. 19	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Muni Vālhu</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3102	No. 20	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Salashana</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3103	No. 21	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Nānā</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3104	No. 22	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sahēḍaṭ</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3105	No. 23	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vivana</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3106	No. 24	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Vivana</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3107	No. 25	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Namiyā</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3108	No. 26	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Sakalṭha</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3109	No. 27	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Kēsava</i> . Do. Ibid.
	3110	No. 28	.	.	.	.	.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <i>Malhaṇa</i> . Do. Ibid.

PALI DISTRICT

BALI TAHSIL

3111	Bāmnērā.—A pillar in the Sūrya temple	Guhila . . .	Sāmantasimha . . .	Vikrama 1258, Māgha śu. 9, Friday=1202 A.D., January 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Impressions not good. In two portions. First portion contains a grant of 33 <i>drummas</i> towards the making of the pillar (<i>lagu</i>). Second portion also appears to contain some such grant. Bhandarkar's List, No. 444.
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C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—<i>contd.</i> PALI DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> BALI TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Bāmnērā—<i>concl'd.</i>					
3112	Another pillar in the same place . . .	Guhila	Sāmantasīmha	Vikrama 1258, Vaiśākha śu. 12, Sunday=1202 A.D., May 5.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Impressions not good. Appears to record a grant possibly of 33 <i>drammas</i> towards the making of the pillar. Details not clear. Ibid., No. 447.
3113	A third pillar in the same place . . .	Sōngirā-Chāhamāna	Sāmantasīmha	Vikrama 1348, Āshādha ba. 5, Friday=1292 A.D., June 20.	Do.	Damaged and fragmentary. Appears to record the grant of some amount for an <i>arahaṭṭa</i> , during the administration of the <i>Pañchakula</i> including <i>Maham°</i> Lalatā. Other details are not clear.
3114	Bōyā.—A pillar in a Jaina temple . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1250, Āshādha ba. 14, Sunday=1194 A.D., June 19.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . .	Damaged. Records a gift of 20 <i>drammas</i> by Rāmavadēva, a resident of Puḍavadra, accompanied by some persons (names not clear).
3115	Another pillar in the same temple . . .	....	....	Vikrama [125*]0, Āshādha ba. 14, Sunday=1194 A.D., June 19.	Do.	Do. Records a gift of 2[.] <i>drammas</i> for the making of a pillar by Guṇadhara and Sālhana, the sons of Dhāmdhala, the son of <i>Ra°</i> Rōhila, a resident of Bahuvīdha probably for the merit of their mother Sthiramati.
3116	Nāpā.—A stone slab outside a Jaina temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1164, Bhādrapada ba. 1.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Mentions a certain Rudradēva in line 2. Details not clear.
3117	Śōvādi.—Temple of Mahāvīra. A beam in cell No. 12.	....	....	Vikrama 1198 Āśvina ba. 13, Sunday=1141 A.D., August 31. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . .	Records an order of the <i>gōshṭhi</i> prohibiting construction of a wall and a doorway in front of the cell to the east of the Arishtanēmi shrine in the <i>valabhī</i> . Written by <i>Pañ°</i> Aśvadēva. Transcribed in <i>Prāchīna Jaina lēkha Saṅgraha</i> Vol. II, No. 329, p. 190.
3118	On the pilaster to the east of cell No. 44 in north corridor west side cell of the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1224, Āshādha [ba.] 9, Sunday=1188 A.D., June 19, f.d.t. 26.	Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Left side of the impression damaged. Refers to the <i>pañcha-kalyāṇa</i> of Sambhavadēva. Noticed in <i>PRAS. WC.</i> , 1907-08, No. 2368. Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Part I, No. 878, p. 227.
3119	A beam to the west of cell No. 40 in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1251, Kārttika ba. 1, Sunday=1194 A.D., October 2.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī . . .	Records a gift of money towards the worship of the image of Sālibhadra-sūri by Sumati-sūri. Transcribed in <i>Prāchīna Jaina lēkha Saṅgraha</i> , Vol. II, No. 327, p. 189.

3120	South pillar in cell No. 26 in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1296, Āshāḍha ba. 2, Thursday=1240 A.D., June 7, f.d.t., '19.	Do. . . .	Records that a pillar was caused to be constructed by Vilhi, Nāhari and Sālhu.
3121	A beam in the same cell in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1297, Kārttika śu. 2, Thursday=1240 A.D., October 18.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records probably the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> in Satruñjaya-tirtha by two persons (names lost) accompanied by their family members (names given) who belonged to Shamḍhēra-gochehha and Yaśōbhadrāsūri-santāna.
3122	Lintel of cell No. 29 in the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1297, Jyēshtha śu. 2, Thursday=1240 A.D., May 24. (The year was <i>Chaitrādi</i>).	Do. . . .	Do. Records the construction of a <i>dēvakulikā</i> by Sēhāḍa, a resident of Rāhāḍa, accompanied by the members of his family and his wife. Transcribed in <i>Prāchīna Jaina lekha Saṅgraha</i> , Vol. II, No. 328, pp. 189-90.
3123	A stone in the house of Gursa Prithvirāj. Findspot: Not known.	Sōngirā-Chāhamāna	Mahārājakūla Chāchigadēva . . .	Vikrama 1326, Chaitra śu. 15, Monday, Lunar eclipse=1270 A.D., April 7.	Do. . . .	Incomplete. Records a grant made by the king at Sadūla-maṇḍapikā for the worship of Pārśvanātha in the village of Karhēḍā on the occasion of the eclipse. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1907-08, No. 2372. Transcribed in <i>Prāchīna Jaina lekha Saṅgraha</i> , Vol. II, No. 330, p. 190.
DESURI TAHSIL						
3124	Nāḍlāi.—Temple of Ādiśvara. North beam of the <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1187, Phālguna śu. 14, Thursday=1131 A.D., February 12.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Seems to record the grant of one fourth of oil produced in the oil-mill at Mōrakarā-grāma by Vimjharāka, the son of Chāhamāna Pāpayarā along with Vāchhara, probably to Mahāvira in the <i>Dēśichaitya</i> of the Shamḍerak-ānvaya. A number of witnesses are named. Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Part I, No. 842, pp. 212-13.
3125	Sāḍaḍi.—On a loose broken pillar . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1210, Āshāḍha śu. 5.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the gift of a <i>lagū</i> (pillar) by the woman named Abhayī, daughter of Dēgaḍi.
3126	On northern pillar in the temple of Jōgēśvara.	....	....	Vikrama 1212, Jyēshtha śu. 13.	Do. . . .	Records the renovation and consecration probably of the temple.
3127	On a pillar in the same temple . . .	Chāhamāna of Nāḍōl	Jayatasimha	Vikrama 1251, Āshāḍha śu. 11, Tuesday=1195 A.D., June 20.	Sanskrit and Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Appears to record a grant of land. Details not clear. Contains an imprecation also.
3128	On beam in the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the shrine of Kapūraliṅga-Mahādēva.	Do. . . .	Kēlhanadēva	Vikrama 1224, Phālguna śu. 2, Monday=1168 A.D., February 12.	Do. . . .	Records some grant the details of which are not clear. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1907-08, p. 56. Bhandarkar's List, No. 330.
3129	Stone near the shrine of Varāha . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1724, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Haradēva in line 7.
3130	On base of figures in the Tārāchand's <i>chhatrī</i>.	....	....	Vikrama 1648 (current), Vaiśākha ba. 8, Tuesday=1591 A.D., April 6, f.d.t. '9.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī .	Records the death of <i>Sāha śrī</i> Tārāchanda, the son of <i>Sāha śrī</i> Bhāramala of Usavālā-jñati and Kāvēḍiyā-gōtra and his wife <i>Mēvāḍī</i> (name not given) and states that the four wives of the deceased named Tārādē, Tribhavanadē, Apūrabadē and Sōbhāgadē became <i>sati</i> . Also adds that two other ladies Shavāsi and Kētake became <i>sati</i> . Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1907-08, p. 57.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Contd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—contd. PALI DISTRICT—concl'd. DESURI TAHSIL—concl'd. Sādadi—concl'd.					
3131	On a pillar near the same <i>Chhatrī</i>	Guhila	Amara Singha	Vikrama 1654, Ś a k a 1520, Vaiśākha ba. 2, Thursday=1598 A.D., April 13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a step-well called Tārāvāvi for the merit of Tārāchanda, the son of <i>Sāha śrī</i> Bhāramala of Kāvēdia-gōtra and his wife Kapūrā of Nādēchā-gōtra and his eleven ladies who became <i>satī</i> . It is stated that the tank was constructed by <i>Sāha</i> Suratānaji, the son of the deceased probably according to the desire of Kapūrā. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 56.
	SIKAR DISTRICT DANTA RAMGARH TAHSIL					
3132	Rāvāsā.—Memorial stone	Chāhamāna (?)	Prithvipāla (III)	Vikrama 1[2*?]43 (c u r r e n t), Mārgaśirsha śu. 11, Wednesday=1185 A.D., December 4, f.d.t. 14.	Do.	Records the death of Dulaha who was a Chandēla of the Sasihara family, in the village Khaluvāgōgrāsa in Chandēla-pratigānaka. It seems that the memorial was caused to be done by Āsala. See <i>A.R. Ep.</i> , 1959-60, Nos., B 591-92.
	SIKAR TAHSIL					
3133	Haras.—Memorial stone inscription	....	....	V i k r a m a 1318, Chaitra śu. 10, Friday=1262 A.D., March 31.		Damaged. Purport not clear. Mentions Dulaha and his son (name lost) of Harasa family.
3134	An inscription in the village	....	....	....	Do.	Records the obeisance of <i>Srē°</i> Rahadiga. In characters of about the 12th century.
3135	Below No. 3134 above	....	....	V i k r a m a 18, Phālguna śu. 5, Monday. (The numerals in the place of digits for 100 and 1000 are not engraved).	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>Sudhā</i> Nāgadēva, the son of Mālha. Do.
3136	Below No. 3135 above	....	....	....	Do.	Records the names of Bāvana, Dhādhā, Chamuṇḍa and Kulavam[dya]. Do.
3137	On a pillar in the temple of Purāṇa-Mahādēva.	Sultān of Mālwa	Sultāna Gyāsadi (Ghiyās-ud-din)	V i k r a m a 1535, Āshāḍha śu. 6.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī.	Mentions mason (<i>śilabāṭa</i>) Udhā, the son of Kōlhā and Chamā of the Mōri caste and also Holā, the son of Parasā. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1909-10, p. 55 Bhandarkar's List, No. 851.

SIROHI DISTRICT						
3138	Devakhētar. —Temple of Siddhēśvar Mahādēva. On the base of the right pillar of the porch.	Par am ā ra of Chandravatī.	Sūmasiha (Sōmasimha)	V i k r a m a 1293, Jyēsthā (?)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. Mentions the ruler. Other details not clear. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1916-17, p. 69, No. 2766.
3139	On a pillar in the <i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> in the same temple.	....	....	V i k r a m a 1523, ....13.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance to god Siddhēśvara by two <i>sūtradhārus</i> (names not clear). Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , No. 2767.
3140	On a pillar in the same temple	....	....	V i k r a m a 1224, Bhādrapada ba. 14, Monday=1167 A.D., August 14, f.d.t. '59.	Do. . . .	Mentions Pārasvanāthadēva-chaitya and a certain Rāna (name not clear). Purport not clear. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 62 and No. 2740.
3141	Tōkarā. —On the left pilaster of the temple in the south west corner of the courtyard of the temple of Siddhēśvar Mahādēva.	....	....	V i k r a m a 1232, Phālguna ba. [7].	Do. . . .	Records that an image was caused to be consecrated by Rā° Vijai. Noticed in <i>ibid.</i> , 1916-17, No. 2763; Bhandarkar's List, No. 366.
ABU ROAD TAHSIL						
3142	Mount Abu. —Vimala Vasahi temple. Capital of the left hand-side pillar in the lower <i>maṇḍapa</i>.	....	....	V i k r a m a 1308, Phālguna ba. 11, Friday=1252 A.D., March 8.	Do. . . .	Records the renovation of the temple of Śrī Rishabhādēva by Sā° Pūnāka, the son of Sā° Śrīpati who was the son of Śrē° (<i>Śrēsthīn</i>) Amraprasāda, a resident of Āghāta and belonging to the Nānaka-gachha accompanied by the members of his family (names given) for the merit of his son Jagasiha.
PINDWARA TAHSIL						
3143	Pindwārā. —Temple of Mahāvīra . . .	....	....	V i k r a m a 1465, (<i>bāna-t a r k-ābdhi-bhū</i>), Phālguna śu. 1.	Do. . . .	Records that a <i>chaitya</i> was caused to be constructed at Pindaravātākā-grāma by two <i>Upāsakas</i> named Jurapā[la] and Līmbā. Also records that an image of Vardhamāna was installed by Tapah-Saṁyamadhārī-sūri. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W. C.</i> , 1905-06, No. 2270. Transcribed in <i>Jaina Inscriptions</i> , Part I, No. 951, pp. 263-64.
REODHAR TAHSIL						
3144	Asāvā. —At the bottom of the image of Hanumān.	....	....	V i k r a m a 1355, Māgha śu. 10, Monday=1299 A.D., January 12.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records that an image of Hanumata was caused to be made by Bhūmā, the son of Virasiha. Mentions Rāmasiha in line 3. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1916-17, p. 68 and No. 2764.
3145	On a stone lying near the image of Hanumān.	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	Badly damaged. Records some construction (details not clear) by the same person as figuring in No. 3138 above.
3146	Kōjirā. —On the basement of the <i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> in the temple of Sambhavanātha.	....	....	V i k r a m a 1208, Kārttika ba. 11, Sunday=1151 A.D., October 7.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Mentions Dēlā, the son of Guhila Vachharāja. Purport not clear. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1916-17, p. 69, No. 2741.
3147	Varmān. —Third pillar of the <i>sabhā-maṇḍapa</i> of the Sūrya temple.	Par am ā ra of Chandravatī.	Vikramasiha	V i k r a m a 1356, Jyēsthā ba. 5, Monday=1300 A.D., May 9.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records that the image of Brahmapasāmi was caused to be made at Brahmana-mahāsthāna (i.e. Varman) by Lalatadēva, the wife of Rāja° Chivada. Noticed in <i>PRAS. W.C.</i> , 1916-17, p. 72. Bhandarkar's List, No. 646.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—Contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	RAJASTHAN—concl'd.					
	SIROHI DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	SIROHI TAHSIL					
3148	Bāldā. —On the lintel in the temple of Mahāvīra.	....	....	Vikrama 1495, Jyēsthā śu. 7, Tuesday=1439 A.D., May 10.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a temple constructed originally by Vyā° Baladēva was renovated by the Vāchanāchārya Guṇabhadra and the entire <i>gōshṭhī</i> consisting of Narapāla, Harapā, Tihūṇa etc. belonging to Prāgyāta-jñāti and Kachhōlivāla-gachchha. Also records that an image of Mahāvīra was caused to be made as well as installed by a number of persons on the advice of Bha° Sarvānamda-sūri belonging to the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Ratnaprabha-sūri.
	UDAIPUR DISTRICT					
	KUMBHALGARH TAHSIL					
3149	Kumbhalgarh. —Stone slab built into the wall of the Nilakanthēśvara temple.	Guhila . . .	Samgrāmasimha . . .	Vikrama 1571, Paushaba. 11.	Sanskrit influenced by Local dialect, Nāgarī.	Seems to record some grant. Details not clear.
	NATHDWARA TAHSIL					
3150	Machchhindā. —Sanctum of the <i>Chāmpāji-kā-Mandir</i> . To the left hand side of the image of Pārśvanātha.	....	....	Vikrama 1494, Phālguna ba. 4.	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that a pair of <i>kāyōtsargī</i> (i.e. standing) images of Śrī Pārśvanātha was caused to be made [and kept*] in the <i>parikara</i> of the image of Śrī Pārśvanātha by Sam° Shī(khī)māi, the sister of Sā° Sāhaṇā, the wife of Sam° Visala along with her sons Sā° Dhīrā and Sā° Chāmpā. The images were consecrated by Śrī Sōmasundara-sūri, of the <i>paṭṭa</i> of Śrī Dēvasundara-sūri of Tapā-gachchha. Dēvaisimha, the son of Sūtradhāra Pāha, made the image of Pārśvanātha with its <i>parikara</i> .
	RAJSAMAND TAHSIL					
3151	Kānkrōli. —Rāja-samudra lake . . .	....	....	Vikrama 1732	Local dialect, Nāgarī	States that <i>sutra</i> Thākurasī made the images of Pañchamukha-gaṇēsa.
	UTTAR PRADESH					
	BANDA DISTRICT					
	NARAINI TAHSIL					
3152	Kālāñjar. —Rock close to Balkandēs-var's temple in the north strip of the fort.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā,	Mentions only a <i>Sāmanta</i> Śrī Vasanta who is described as <i>samadhiyata-pancha-mahā-śubda</i> . In characters of about the 9th century.

3153	On a step near the Hanumān temple, near 6th gate of the same fort.	....	....	Vikrama 1227, Phālguna śu. 10, Tuesday=1171 A.D., February 16, f.d.t. 37.	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Contains the date only.
BIJNOR DISTRICT						
NAGINA TAHSIL						
3154	Kāshiwālā.—Pedestal of an image of Mahāvira.	....	....	Vikrama 1061	Do. . . .	Seems to record that certain Gāngilā's son Bharutha installed the image.
JHANSI DISTRICT						
LALITPUR TAHSIL						
3155	Deogarh.—Fort. Pedestal of a standing image of a Tirthankara.	....	....	Vikrama 1095	Do. . . .	Records the obeisance of a lady named Arjikā [Imduā]. Cf. A. R. Northern circle, 1917-18, No. 11.
3156	Seated image in the Jaina temple No. 2	....	....	Vikrama 1023	Do. . . .	Mentions the names of Mahanā, Mōḍō Māata etc. Ibid., No. 16.
3157	Standing image in the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 10[5]2	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions a certain Bhulubhāi as the son of Rājā [Tā]uhila. Ibid., No. 15.
3158	Jain temple No. 3 in the same Fort. Headless standing image.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records that this is the image of Kēsava, the son of Jasadēva, the son of Pahāsa. In characters of about the 11th century. Ibid., No. 20.
3159	Jain image in the Jain temple No. 4.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Siddha-mātrikā	Records the setting up of a group of eight Jina images by Chamarakirtti, the disciple of Abhayakirtti. In characters of about the 10th century. Ibid., No. 39.
3160	An image in the same temple	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Purport not clear. Contains the words [Ruda]sēna, etc. and the numerical figure 130. Do. Ibid., No. 29.
3161	Pillar of the porch of the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1224	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Refers to <i>Pamḍita</i> Ratnākara, the disciple of <i>Pamḍitāchārya</i> śrī Sahasrakirtti, the disciple of <i>Pamḍitāchārya</i> Śruta-kirtti, the disciple of <i>Mahāpamḍita</i> śrī Śrikirtti of the Dēsi-gaṇa and Kuṇḍu-kumḍāchārya-ānvaya. Ibid., No. 24.
3162	Slab in the outer wall of the same temple	....	....	Vikrama 1709, Āgana (Mārgaśīrsha) śu. 14, Saturday=1652 A.D., December 4.	Do. . . .	Appears to record some renovation work done by <i>Upādhhā</i> śrī Nēmachandra in the <i>āmnāya</i> of <i>Bhāṭāraka</i> śrī Padmakirtti, the disciple of śrī Dharmakirtti of [Bālātākārya] <i>anvaya</i> , Sarasvatī-gachchha and Mūla-saṅgha. Ibid., No. 26.
3163	Temple No. 5. Slab above the eastern doorway, on the inside.	Sultān of Mālwa	Sultān Muḥammada Shāh	Vikrama 1503, Bhādrapada śu. 7, Monday=1445 A.D., August 9.	Do. . . .	Records the installation of Jinēśvara probably by <i>Saṅghaṭṭa-pati</i> Sīmasiha. Contains several other names also. Mentions Chamḍerīgachchha-dēśa. Ibid., No. 37.
3164	Jain temple No. 6. Pillar containing two inscriptions. No. 1.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	In embossed writing. Records the obeisance of <i>Saṅghaṭṭa</i> Jugapati. In characters of about the 16th century. Ibid., No. 38.

C.—INSCRIPTIONS OF PRE-1945-46 COLLECTIONS—concl'd.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Alphabet	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.					
	JHANSI DISTRICT—concl'd.					
	LALITPUR TAHSIL—concl'd.					
	Deogram—concl'd.					
3165	Jain temple No. 6. Pillar containing two inscriptions. No. 2.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the obeisance of <i>Samghat</i> Gharapati. Do. Ibid.
3166	Jain Temple No. 10. Third sculptured pillar.	....	....	....	Do. . .	States that <i>Aryā</i> Hēmaśrī strives for <i>karma-kṣhaya</i> by meditating at the feet of her <i>dīkṣhā-guru</i> , elders and the high-souled. Do. Ibid., No. 44.
3167	Fourth sculptured pillar in the same temple.	....	....	....	Do. . .	Contains an <i>Anusṭubh</i> eulogising Varddhamāna Jina. Do.
3168	Dudahi.—A fallen lintel in the shrine locally known as the <i>Chhōṭā Surang</i>.	....	....	....	Nāgarī . .	Shows square with 16 compartments each containing a numerical figure which when added either vertically or diagonally or horizontally total as to 34. In characters of about the 12th century. Published in <i>A. R. Northern Circle</i> , 1916, p. 3.
3169	On a pillar. Inscription No. K . . . MATHURA DISTRICT MATHURA TAHSIL	Chandellā . .	Dēvalabdhī . . . . .	....	Do. . .	Records the king's name only. For similar inscriptions see <i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1946-47, Nos. 185-95 of Appendix B.
3170	Mathurā. —Torso of a royal statue kept in the Museum. Findspot : Māt.	Prakrit, Brāhmī Middle	Fragmentary. Appears to read : <i>Mastāna dē.....</i> In characters of about the 2nd century A.D. <i>Mathurā Inscriptions</i> (ed. K. L. Janert), pp. 145 ff., No. 80 (C) and plate 100.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71

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Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
ANDHRA PRADESH						
HYDERABAD DISTRICT						
HYDERABAD WEST TALUK						
1	Hyderābād.—Masjid in Saidābād. Slab over the central <i>mihṛāb</i>.	....	....	A. H. 1014 (and chronogram)= 1605-06 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulṭh</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XVII, verse 19, a Tradition, Shite <i>Durūd</i>). Inscribed by Ḥusain <u>Shīrāzī</u> .
NALGONDA DISTRICT						
NALGONDA TALUK						
2	Pāngal.—Slab fixed on the bank of the Tank. (Impression from Old Collection.)	Quṭb Shāhi	[Ibrāhīm] Quṭb Shāh	Shuhūr 971. A. H. 978. Ramadān 14= 1571 A.D., February 9.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u> ; Telugu and Sanskrit.	Bilingual. Records that Sayyid Shāh Mir Isfahānī, son of Sayyid Aḥmad Ṭabāṭabā'i, carried out repairs to the dam of the tank of Pāngal, then lying desolate, for his merit. The work was supervised by Raḥmatu'llāh, son of 'Abdu'l-Karīm Khwānshā'i. Further states that the lands starting from the embankment of river Mūshī Indarparāl to the bank of the river Krishnā, which are irrigated by the canal tank and pond are <i>dasband</i> and revertible to <i>qaṣba</i> Pāngal, and in the lands irrigated by the dam, the Muslims and the king and the Hindus have a two-two share. Cf. <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, pp. 23-24, pl. XI a. For the Telugu version, see No. 48 of Appendix B.
BENGAL, WEST						
CALCUTTA DISTRICT						
3	Calcutta.—Slabs in the Indian Museum. No. 1. Findspot: Somewhere on the African coast, Red Sea.	....	....	A. H. 437 (words), Jumādā II 18, Monday=1045 A.D., December 31.	Arabic, <u>Kūfī</u>	Records the death of Muḥammad, son of Ishāq and grandson of Ḥidā. Published in <i>Cat. of Ar. Per. Ins. Ind. Mus. Cal.</i> , Part I, p. 2.
4	No. 2. Findspot: Abohar, Dt. Hissar, Haryana.	....	....	A. H. 635 (words)= 1237-38 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	States that the step-well was reconstructed in the reign of Shamsu'd-Dīn Iltutmish and during the governorship of the late Qutluḡ Khān Aibek, who died on the given date. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 5.
5	No. 3. Findspot: Bihār Sharif, Sub-division Bihar, Dt. Patna, Bihar.	Sultāns of Bengal	Firūz Shāh	A. H. 715 (words), Rajab 1=1315 A.D., October 1.	Arabic, <u>Thulṭh</u>	Records the construction of a mosque by Bahrām, son of Ḥājī, during the governorship of Ḥātim Khān. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 6.
6	No. 4. Do.	Tughluq	Muḥammad Shāh	A. H. 732 (words), Rama dān 1=1332 A.D., May 27.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the reconstruction of a lofty gate by the king. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 8.

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D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—Contd.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	BENGAL, WEST—concl'd. CALCUTTA DISTRICT—concl'd. Calcutta—concl'd.					
7	No. 5. Findspot : not known	Sultāns of Bengal	Husain Shāh	A. H. 909 (words)= 1503-04 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of the mosque by the king. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 22.
8	No. 6. Findspot: Nutanhāt Dt. Burdwan.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 916 (words)= 1510-11 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a reservoir by the king. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 23.
9	No. 7. Findspot: Gaur, Dt. Malda	Do.	Do.	A.H., Ramaḍān 27.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Records the construction of the gate of a Jāmi' mosque by Majlis Maṣṣūr. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 31.
10	No. 8. Findspot: Kāntāduār?, Dt. Rangpur, East Pakistan.	Do.	Do. . . . .	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Records the construction of a mosque by Khān-i-A'zam (name lost). Also refers to the king as conqueror of Kamrū[p] and Kāmtā. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 30.
11	No. 9. Findspot: Gaur, Dt. Malda	Do.	Nuṣrat Shāh	A. H. 926 (words)= 1519-20 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of a gate by the king. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 32.
12	No. 10. Findspot: Santoshpur, Dt. Hooghly.	Do.	Do.	A. H. 938 (words)= 1531-32 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by Hasan Khān. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Ar. Per. Sup.</i> , 1951 and 1952, p. 26, pl. XI a.
13	No. 11. Findspot: Agra	....	....	A. H. 979 (chronogram)=1571-72 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, <u>Naskh</u> .	Records the death of Qāsim Mauji. Composed by Sa'du'llāh and written by 'Arab Muḥammad Bukhārī. Cf. <i>Cat. Ar. Per. Ins. Ind. Mus. Cal.</i> , p. 41.
14	No. 12. Findspot: Delhi	Mughal	Jahāngir	A.H. 10 xx, Jumādā I 11.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged partly. Records the construction of a well owned by Mir Sayyid Ismā'il. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 51.
15	No. 13. Findspot: Dacca, East Pakistan	Do.	Muḥammad Shāh	A.H. 1141 (and chronogram)=1728-29 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq.	States that the shops in the market square of Jahāngirnagar (i.e. Dacca) were built by Muṣṣhid Qulī Khān. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 45.
16	No. 14. Findspot: not known	Do.	Aḥmad Shāh	A. H. 1163 (and chronogram)= 1749-50 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'- liq.	Records the construction of an 'Idgāh by Motī Mirdha during the time of 'Alī Wārdī (Khān). Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 46.
17	No. 15. Findspot: Cuttack, Orissa	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 4, A.H. 1165 (words)=1751- 52 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Contains only the date and the name of the king. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 47.
18	No. 16. Findspot: Berhampur, Dt. Murshidabad, West Bengal.	....	....	A. H. 1212 (and chronogram)= 1797-98 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'- liq.	Records the erection of a mosque by Ṭalib Sāfi, the follower of Murṭadā (i.e. 'Alī, the fourth Caliph). Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 49.

19	No. 17. Findspot: not known	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter III, part of verse 17). In characters of about the 13th century.
20	No. 18. Do.	Mamlūk (?)	....	....	Arabic, <u>Kūfī</u> and <u>Naskh</u> .	Fragmentary. Contains part of a Tradition and title of the king. Do.
21	No. 19. Do.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , parts of chapters <u>CXVII</u> and <u>CXII</u>). Do.
22	No. 20. Findspot: <u>Paṭiālī</u> , Dt. Etah, Uttar Pradesh.	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains a Quatrain of didactic nature. In characters of about the 15th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 50.
23	No. 21. Findspot: <u>Samāj</u> Dt. Pabna, East Pakistan.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter <u>XCIX</u> , Verses 1-5). In characters of about the 16th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 52.
24	No. 22. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter <u>XIII</u> , part of verse 13). Do. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 53.
25	No. 23. Findspot: <u>Delhi</u>	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Nasta-liq</u> .	Fragmentary. Contains two invocatory verses. In characters of about the 17th century.
26	On a gun in the same Museum	....	....	A. H. 1224=1809-10 A.D.	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	States that the gun was manufactured at the orders of Mir Bāqī 'Alī Afghān, by Nāṣir 'Alī in the Kābul fort.
DELHI						
27	<u>Delhi</u> .—Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat <u>Shāikh</u> Naṣī-ru'd-Dīn <u>Chirāgh-i-Dihlī</u> . Slab over the main gate.	<u>Tughluq</u>	<u>Fīrūz Shāh</u>	A. H. 775 (words)= 1373-74 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the tomb. Published in <i>List of Muh. Hin. Mon. Delhi Province</i> , Vol. III, p. 130.
28	Loose slab lying in the mosque in the enclosure of the same Dargāh, since removed to the office of the Director General, Archaeological Survey, New Delhi.	<u>Lodī</u>	<u>Sikandar</u>	A. H. 923 (words), Jumādā I 21=1517 A.D., June 11.	Do.; Sanskrit, <u>Nāgarī</u> .	Bilingual. States that in the time of governorship of Bahādur Khān Nūhānī, a step-well and a reservoir were built and a garden laid out by Bibī Ḥaibat Khātūn, wife of Mubārak Khān Nūhānī, who vested their right of property in her son Ḥasan Khān. A line in Nāgarī characters occurs in the lower border, for which see No. 56 of Appendix B.
29	<u>Qanāṭī</u> mosque to the north, of the Tomb of Ḥaḍrat 'Abdu'l-Ḥaḳ, in Mahrauli. Slab over the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> .	Contains a text describing the physical features of Prophet Muḥammad. In characters of about the 16th century.
30	Loose slab near a Tomb locally called <u>Brān-kā-Gumbad</u> , in Green Park.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Fragmentary. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter <u>LIX</u> , part of verse 23). In characters of about the 13th century.
31	Loose slab kept in the office of the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi. Findspot: <u>Siri</u> , near Lajpatnagar, New Delhi.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Contains a few Divine Attributes. Do.
32	Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Nizāmu'd-Dīn. Inner face of a slab over a doorway in the eastern enclosure wall.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta-liq</u> .	Refers to the tomb as the resting place of Muqīm who is spoken of as son or son-in-law (<i>farzand</i>). Composed by Nawidī and written by Ḥusain Naqshī. In same characters as in No. 33 below. Cf. <i>List of Muh. Hin. Mon.</i> , Vol. II, p. 158.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—*Contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	DELHI—concl'd. Delhi—concl'd.					
33	Graves in the court of the same Dargāh, towards east, facing the said doorway. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 967 (words)= 1559-60 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the death of Mirzā Muqīm,
34	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 968 (and chronogram)= 1560-61 A.D.]	Do.	States that Abu'l-Faḍā'il, son of Sayyid Marād, who was born in Kābul, died in Delhi.
35	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Mentions the name: 'Abdu'llāh, son of Mir Hājī Muḥammad Hamadānī. In characters of about the 16th century.
36	No. 4 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 17th century.
37	On another grave to the north-east of the Jamā'at Khāna mosque in the enclosure.	....	....	A. H. 1072=1661- 62 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verse 27, Chapter II, verse 255).
38	Dālān containing graves to the east of the court mentioned in No. 33 above. Loose slabs. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 990 (and chronogram)= 1582-83 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the demise of Khwājī Darwīsh. Composed and written by 'Abdu's-Salām.
39	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Contains a couplet of elegiac nature. In characters of about the 16th century.
40	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verse 27 and First Creed). Do.
41	Amir Khusrāw's Tomb, same place. Slabs in the north and west walls of the outer enclosure.	Mughal	Humāyūn	(1) A. H. 725 (words)=1324-25 A.D. (2) A.H. 938 (words)=1531-32 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the death of Khwāja Khusrāw, the well known poet, on the first date. The epigraph was set up on the second date. Published, <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1915-16, pp. 8-9.
42	Slab in the west wall, same place . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Reads: ' <i>Al-Mulku li'llāh</i> ' (Kingdom belongs to Allāh only). In characters of about the 16th century.
43	Platform to the west of the Tomb of Amīr Khusrāw. Graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 967 (chronogram)=1559-60 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the death of 'Atāu'llāh. Published in <i>List of Muh. Hin. Mon.</i> , Vol. II, p. 169.
44	On the same grave . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 967, Rabi' II=1559 A.D., December 31=1560 A. D., January 28.	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the death of Khwāja 'Atāja'llāh, son of Khwāja Mīr Ahmad Yazdī. <i>Ibid</i> .

45	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 9(?)89=1581-82 A.D.	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	States that the grave is of <u>Khawja</u> Muhib 'Ali son of Maulana Muhammad. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 170.
46	Graves on the platform to the south of the same Tomb. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 982 (words), Muharram 10=1574 A.D., May 2.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that Nawwab Nazar Bahadur <u>Khān</u> attained martyrdom on the given date. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 167.
47	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (First and Second Creeds). In characters of about the 17th century.
48	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1122, Shawwal 27, night of Friday=1710 A.D., December 8.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Dārāb <u>Khān</u> Bahadur son of Dārāb <u>Khān</u> Bani Mukhtar al-Husaini. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , p. 168.
49	Graves on the platform to the south-east of the same Tomb. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1186, Ramaḍān 22=1772 A.D., December 17.	Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	States that Makhdūm <u>Khān</u> son of Muhammad <u>Khān</u> , a resident of Ahmadnagar, died a martyr on the given date. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 166.
50	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed and <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verse 27). In characters of about the 16th century.
51	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 968 (words), Muharram 5=1560 A.D., September 26.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Salima Sultān, daughter of Amīr Shihāb Ḥājī. Published in <i>ibid.</i>
52	Tomb of Mir Muhammad 'Ali inside the compound of Bungalow No. 13 A on Ashoka Road. Slab above the southern entrance. (Photograph received from the Superintending Archaeologist, North-western Circle, Archaeological Survey of India, Dehra Dun.)	....	....	A. H. 1095, Ramaḍān 1=1684 A.D., August 11.	Do.	Records the death of Mir Muhammad 'Ali, son of Mir Muhammad Sakht Kamān al-Husaini, and requests the visitors to pray for his forgiveness. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , Vol. II, p. 28.
53	Slab in the southern wall of the Tomb. (Do.)	....	....	A. H. 1097, Rajab 7=1686 A.D., May 20.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the completion of the tomb, the repository of holy relics (see No. 54 below) and states that the second grave (in the tomb) belongs to Rahima Bānū, daughter of Sayyid Mirzā and wife of Mir Muhammad 'Ali (No. 52 above). Also mentions a certain Jān Muhammad, who was a <i>Kāshīpaz</i> (lit. glazed tile-maker). Published in <i>ibid.</i>
54	Slab above the western window in the interior chamber. (Do.)	....	....	....	Arabic prose and verse and Persian prose, Nasta'liq.	States that the holy relic, viz. the shirts of the Prophet Muhammad and Shāh-i-Mardān Murtaḍā 'Ali, which had reached Rahimā Bānū, daughter of Sayyid Mirzā, through Māh Bānū <u>Khānum</u> , from the family of Mir Muhammad 'Ali al-Harāṭi, were deposited in this abode in the hope of their intercession and prayers of the visitors for her. Also warns against their pilferage. In characters of about the 17th century. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 28-29.
55	Slab in the eastern wall of the same Tomb. (Do.)	....	....	....	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LYV, verse 3, Chapter XCVII, etc.). Do.
56	Slab in the northern wall, same place. (Do.)	Do. . . .	Do. (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter I, Chapter XXXIX, verse 53 and Chapter CXII). Do.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—Contd.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
GUJARAT						
AHMADABAD DISTRICT						
AHMADABAD CITY TALUK						
57	Ahmadābād —Loose slab in the office of the Director of Archaeology, Gujarat State. Findspot: a step-well called Raghunāth Dās kī Bāolī, near Pānch Kuā, Ahmadabad.	....	....	A. H. 1135 (and chronogram)=1722-23 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction (of the step-well) by Raghunāth Dās.
58	Tomb near Machchi Pir in Tājpūr locality, Mahalla Jamālpur. Slab above the door.	Sultāns of Gujarat	Ahmad Shāh I	A.H. 837 (words), Muḥarram = 1433 A.D., August-September.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the construction of the tomb by Quṭb, son of Muḥammad, son of Khwājī, son of (illegible) on the given date. Cf. <i>Mus. Mon. Ahmadabad</i> , p. 46, pl. XI.
MEHSANA DISTRICT						
PATAN TALUK						
59	Pātan —Gumadā mosque. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . (Impression received from the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore.)	Do. . . .	Mahmūd Shāh III	A. H. 948 (words), Dhū'l-Qa'da = 1542 A.D., February-March.	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of a Jāmi' mosque by Khān-i-A'zam 'Azīzu'llāh, entitled Mughīth Khān, son of 'Abdu'r-Rahmān. Published in <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1939-40, p. 4, p. b.
SURAT DISTRICT						
NAVSARI TALUK						
60	Navsari —Jāmi'-Masjid. Slab in the west wall of a room, near the water-pump. (Impression from Old Collection.)	....	....	A. H. 1223=1808-09 A.D.	Persian verse, Naskh	Seems to record the construction of the ablution-tank by Raḥīmu'llāh Shāhib.
HARYANA						
GURGAON DISTRICT						
BALLABHGARH TAHSIL						
61	Faridābād —Jāmi' mosque. Slab above the middle arch in the east wall.	Mughal . . .	Jahāngir	A. H. 1014 (and chronogram)= 1605-06 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction of the mosque by Farīd (entitled) Murtaḍā Khān, who was descended from Ḥaḍrat 'Alī.
62	Slab above the entrance of a grave enclosure in the compound.	....	....	A. H. 1213 (and chronogram)=1798-99 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Reads: <i>Manzil-i-Jāwīdān-i-A'zam</i> (the great eternal abode).

MADHYA PRADESH

DAMOH DISTRICT

DAMOH TAHSIL

- 63 Damoh.—Mosque in Police Lines. Slab to the left of the entrance.

(1) A. H. 1307 (and chronogram), Rabī' I=1889 A.D., October-November.

Persian verse and Urdū prose, Nasta'liq and Naskh.

States that the old mosque known as Masjid-i-Amn was rebuilt by Maulavi Zuhūr Islām, the Taluqdār of Māngarh, through the efforts of Bahādur 'Alī, Sa'ādat Khān, Doctor Tājū'd-Dīn and Amīr Khān. Composed by Tajammul.

(2) 1890 A.D. (and chronogram).

INDORE DISTRICT

INDORE TAHSIL

- 64 Indore.—Copper plates in the possession of Dr. S.N. Nagu, No. 1. (Impressions received from the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore.)

Nawwābs of Jāora

Ghaūth Muḥammad 'Alān .

Faḡlī 1268, Rabī' I 14=1860 A.D., September 30.

Persian, Nasta'liq Local dialect, Nāgarī.

Bilingual. Records the grant of *Māl* land, measuring ten *bighas* situated in the vicinity of the village Nāgdī, *pargana* Barauda to Padamji, Bhūji and Jārūbji (?), the Pawār (Pawār) Rājput, residents of the village Nāgdī, so that they may dig up a new well in it with an *adān*? on payment of an annual revenue of rupees fifty *Sālamāsāhi* (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhi) at the rate of rupees five per *bigha*, without fail. Further stipulates that on the above condition, the land, after proper measurement and *chakbandī* may be entrusted to the said donees who are exhorted to take to their avocations in all tranquility. Written on the date quoted. For Nāgarī portion, see No. 9 of Appendix A.

- 65 No. 2. Do.

Do.

Do.

Faḡlī 1268, Ramaḡān 20=1861 A.D., April 1.

Do.

Do. Stipulates that Dalār and Bālā, residents of the blanket weavers Khēra, should excavate a new well in the *Māl* land in the vicinity of the village Māmt-Khera, *pargana* Jāora in the *sarkār* of Gulshanābād Jāora, provided that they agree to pay the annual revenue of rupees seven *Sālamāsāhi* (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhi) on each *bigha* irrigated by the said well, without fail and do not neglect the land previously cultivated by them. Exhorts them to observe the above conditions meticulously. Written on the date quoted. For Nāgarī portion, see No. 10 of Appendix A.

- 66 No. 3. Do.

Do.

Do.

Faḡlī 1268, Shawwāl 21=1861 A.D., May 2.

Do.

Do. Stipulates that Tekā Mālī, a resident of village Rasūlpūr should excavate a new well in the *Māl* land in the vicinity of the village Rasūlpūr, *pargana* Jāora in the *sarkār* of Gulshanābād Jāora provided that he pays an annual revenue of rupees seven *Sālamāsāhi* (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhi) per *bigha*, without fail and does not neglect the land formerly cultivated by him. Further exhorts him to follow the above conditions and act accordingly. Written on the date quoted. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 11 of Appendix A.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—*Contd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i> INDORE DISTRICT—<i>concl'd.</i> INDORE TAHSIL—<i>concl'd.</i> Indore—<i>concl'd.</i>					
67	Indore—Copper plates in the possession of Dr. S.N. Nagu, No. 4. (Impressions received from the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore.)	Nawwābs of Jāora .	<u>Khauth</u> Muḥammad <u>Khān</u>	Faḡlī 1270, Muharram 4=1863 A.D., June 21.	Persian, Local Nāgarī. Nasta'liq dialect,	Bilingual Stipulates that La'ljī Kevrā Kunbī, a resident of village Magrāna should excavate a new well in the fallow land in the vicinity of village Magrāna, <i>pargana</i> Sanjīt in the <i>sarkār</i> of Gulshanābād Jāora, provided that he pays rupees five Sālamāhī (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhī) per <i>bigha</i> as revenue regularly and does not neglect lands previously cultivated by him. Exhorts him to follow the aforesaid stipulations. Written on the date quoted. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 12 of Appendix A.
68	No. 5. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faḡlī 1270, Ṣafar 6=1863 A.D., July 23.	Do.	Do. Records the grant of 30 <i>bighas</i> of tax-free land described as fallow but cultivable situated in the vicinity of village Bhīmā Kherī, <i>pargana</i> Jāora, to Akhūnzāda Muḥammad Yūsuf, son of Akhūnzāda Muḥammad Hayāt Khān Shāhib perpetually for planting an orchard. Further instructs the present and future <i>Mutaṣaddīs</i> of <i>pargana</i> Gulshanābād alias Jāora to entrust the aforesaid land in the possession of the said Khān after the measurement and <i>hakbandī</i> and that they should not ask for a new <i>sanad</i> every year. Written on the date quoted. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 13 of Appendix A.
69	No. 6. Do.	Do.	Do.	Faḡlī 1270, Rajab 4=1863 A.D., December 15.	Do.	Do. Records that the present and future <i>Mutaṣaddīs</i> of <i>pargana</i> Barauda, a suburb of <i>sarkār</i> Gulshanābād alias Jāora, should know that 25 <i>bighas</i> of tax-free land comprising 10 <i>bighas</i> of <i>Māl</i> land and 15 <i>bighas</i> of fallow but cultivable land, situated on the road to Bar-Khera, in the vicinity of the <i>gaṣba</i> Barauda has been donated perpetually to Bhagwāndās and Chintāman and Benī Rām, of Nāgdā Brahmin Caste, residents of the said <i>gaṣba</i> , for planting a garden and cultivation. The aforesaid persons have full liberty either to plant a flower-garden or mango orchard or to cultivate the donated land. The <i>Mutaṣaddīs</i> should hand over the land to the donees' possession after due measurement and <i>chakbandī</i> and should not insist on a new <i>sanad</i> every year. Even when needed, trees grown in the aforesaid land shall not be cut and carried for Government use, and the donees or their heirs shall not be interfered with in any way. The <i>Mutaṣaddīs</i> should treat it as a warning and act accordingly. Written on the date quoted. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 14 of Appendix A.

1 DGA/72	70 No. 7. Do.	Do.	Do.	Fasli 1270, Shawwāl 26=1863 A.D., April 16.	Do.	Do. Records an order addressed to the present and future <i>Mutaaddis</i> of <i>pargana</i> Havēli Gulshanābād alias Jāora that 25 <i>bighas</i> of land—comprising 20 <i>bighas</i> of <i>Māl</i> land, under cultivation and 5 <i>bighas</i> of fallow but cultivable land for grazing, situated in the vicinity of village Bārakhara, <i>pargana</i> Jāora, have been given as a permanent gift to Muhammad Na'im, son of Hakim Muhammad Yār. Therefore, the said land should be handed over to the said Muhammad Na'im after due measurement and <i>chakbandī</i> . The donee is at liberty to dig up new wells in the 20 <i>bighas</i> for cultivation and to retain 5 <i>bighas</i> as grazing ground for his cattle and to derive benefits from its produce. Further instructs that a new <i>sanad</i> should not be demanded from them (i.e. donees), and exhorts that they should act accordingly. Written on the date given. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 15 of Appendix A.
	71 No. 8. Do.	Do.	Do.	(1) Fasli 1268=1861 A.D. (2) Fasli 1272, Rama- dān 11=1865 A.D., February 7.	Do.	Do. Records an order addressed to the present and future <i>Mutaaddis</i> of <i>pargana</i> Tāl in the <i>sarkār</i> Gulshanābād alias Jāora that in the past on the first date quoted, 3 <i>bighas</i> of fallow but cultivatable tax-free land, situated in the vicinity of <i>qasba</i> Tāl, was donated in charity to Onkār, Tulsirām and Kirpārām Bhat, Mod-Chaturvedi Brahmins, residents of the same <i>qasba</i> for the purpose of digging a well and cultivation. Now 5 <i>bighas</i> of land situated at the same place is being donated under the same conditions (to the aforesaid persons). The aforesaid 8 <i>bighas</i> of land should be given in possession of the donees after due measurement and <i>chakbandī</i> and every year a new <i>sanad</i> should not be insisted upon. Written on the second date. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 16 of Appendix A.
	72 No. 9. Do.	Do.	Do.	Fasli 1272, Shawwāl 8=1865 A.D., March 6.	Do.	Do. Stipulates that Bhaga Varna Suthār, resident of village Lohārī, <i>pargana</i> Jāora, should excavate a new well in <i>Māl</i> land, situated in the vicinity of the said village in <i>pargana</i> Jāora in the <i>sarkār</i> of Gulshanābād Jāora, provided that he pays a revenue at the rate of rupees seven Sālamsāhī (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhī) per <i>bigha</i> of land irrigated by the well every year without fail, and does not neglect lands previously cultivated by him. Further exhorts him to follow the above conditions and act accordingly in peace and tranquility. Written on the date quoted. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 17 of Appendix A.
	73 No. 10. Do.	Do.	Do.	Fasli 1272, Shawwāl 11=1865 A.D., March 9.	Do.	Do. Stipulates that Udairām Harīrām Kunbī, resident of village Birgarh, should excavate a new well in <i>Māl</i> land in the vicinity of the same village, <i>pargana</i> Jāora in the <i>sarkār</i> of Gulshanābād Jāora, to cultivate 5 <i>bighas</i> of land provided that he pays a total revenue of rupees thirty-five Sālamsāhī (i.e. Shāh 'Ālam Shāhī) every year, at the rate of rupees seven per <i>bigha</i> , without fail and does not neglect lands previously cultivated by him. Further exhorts him to follow the conditions strictly and work in peace and tranquility. Written on the date quoted. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 18 of Appendix A.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
MADHYA PRADESH—<i>contd.</i>						
RAISEN DISTRICT						
BAREIL TAHSIL						
74	Bareil. —In the western wall of the well adjacent to the Jāmi' mosque.	Sultāns of Mālwa(?)	..	..	Persian, Nasta'liq	Badly damaged. Only a few letters legible. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
GOBERGANJ TAHSIL						
75	Bhojpur. —Copper-plate in possession of Pandit Brindāban.	[Mughal].	[Shāh 'Ālam II]	Regnal Year 41, A.H. 1214, Rabi' II 6= 1799 A.D., September 7.	Do.	Records a grant of land in the village Bhojpur etc., to Khushhāl son of Goshā'in, to take effect from the beginning of the Fasli year 1207. Bears the seals of Ghauth Muhammad Khān Bahādūr (Bhopal chief) and Wazīrū'd-Daula Hayāt Muhammad Khān.
SAGAR DISTRICT						
SAGAR TAHSIL						
76	Rāhatgarh. —Fort. Four graves in front of the Tomb of Bābā Ratan. Grave No. 1.	..	..	A.H. 1199=1784-85 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq	Records the name Miyān Muhammad 'Umar Khān, who appears to have died on the given date.
77	No. 2 . . . . .	..	..	Do.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed).
78	No. 3 . . . . .	..	..	A.H. 1217=1802-03 A.D.	Do.	Do. (Second Creed).
UJJAIN DISTRICT						
BARNAGAR TAHSIL						
79	Barnagar. —Jāmi' mosque, also called Mochiyon-ki-Masjid. Slab over the entrance.	..	..	A.H. 1257, Ramadān 5=1841 A.D., October 21.	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that the gate of the mosque was constructed through the efforts of the shoe-makers Muhammad Murād, Muhammad Wali, Muhammad Rahīmu'llāh, Dā'ūdji, Ilāh Bakhsh, Jāniji and other <i>panchas</i> .
80	Slab to the left of the central <i>mihrāb</i> , same mosque.	Sultāns of Mālwa	Hoshang Shāh]	A.H. 820 (words), Dhu'l-Hijja 20=1418 A.D., January 28.	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the completion of some edifice. Details not clear.
KHACHRAUD TAHSIL						
81	Unhel. —Broken slab (4 pieces) in the possession of one Maryam Bī. Originally from the Tomb of Musāfir Shāh.	..	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Reads: (1) Sambat 72 and (2) <i>chūna pazi</i> (lime-making). In characters of about the 17th century.

VIDISHA DISTRICT						
KURWAI TAHSIL						
82	Bhonrāsā.—Step-well in the Fort. Slab in the northern wall.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 992 (and words)= 1584 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Damaged. Refers to the construction of a <i>pucca</i> sarāi and a well by Khān-i-Jahān Bāyqarā (?). Composed by Ḥasan. Cf. <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1937-38, p. 26, pl. VII b.
83	Loose slab in the Jāmi' mosque. Find-spot not known.	Sultāns of Mālwa . .	Nāṣir Shāh	A.H. 908 (words), Muḥarram 1=1502 A.D., July 7.	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Fragmentary and damaged. Records the construction of a mosque (?) in the market-square in the town of Bhorāsa situated in the <i>shiq</i> of Chanderī. Quotes the king's full name and titles Ikhtiyārū'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Abu'l-Manṣūr Nāṣir Shāh.
84	Nilgāron-ki-Masjid. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	Faṣlī 1178=1777 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by the wife (name not given) of Zamān Khān.
85	Slab to the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh .	Contains invocatory phrases only. In characters of about the 18th century.
86	Slab to the right of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	....	....	....	Do.	Do.
87	Loose slab lying near a grave to the north of the Nilgāron-ki-Masjid.	....	....	A.H. 1116, Rajab, 1=1704 A.D., October 19.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the step-well of Shāh Fattāh. Written by Shāh Ḥabībū'llāh.
88	Step-well called Chaudharī-ki-Baḡrī. Slab in the western wall.	Mughal	Muḥammad Shāh	Regnal Year 28, A.H. 1158=1745-46 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the repairs carried out to the well by Nand Rām Chaudharī.
89	Well called Akhāre-kā-Kuwān, opposite to Mātājī's Temple. On the eastern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1234=1818-19 A.D.	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq; H i n d i , Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Damaged. Seems to refer to the construction of a well and mentions Shiv(a) (and) Kālīkā. Details not clear. Noticed wrongly in <i>Ep. In. Mos.</i> , 1937-38, p. 34. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 97 of Appendix B.
90	Step-well in Barā-Bāgh. Slab above the arch of the landing.	....	....	A.H. 1102, Ramaḍān 27=1691 A.D., June 14.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a well and the tomb of Ikhlās Khān during the time of governorship of Muḥammad Shariif. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 31, pl. IX c.
91	Paṭhārī.—'Ālamgīrī-Masjid. Slab over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aurangzeb	(1) Regnal Year 45 (words) i.e. A.H. 1112-13 = 1701-02 A.D. (2) A.H. 1114=1703 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque. The second date was engraved later on.
92	Slab to the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	Nawwābs of Paṭhārī	Muḥammad 'Abdur-Raḥīm Klān	A.D. 1934 .	Persian, Nasta'liq .	Refers to the renovation of the mosque during the time of the Nawwāb.
SIRONJ TAHSIL						
93	Bhorīā.—Pillar fixed in the ground near a well called Qalandarī-Kuwān.	Mughal	Jahāngīr	A.H. 1014, Shawwāl 22=1606 A.D., February 20.	Do.	Registers a royal order prohibiting the levy of <i>zakāt</i> throughout the kingdom to ensure the welfare of the public in general and merchants in particular and intimating the governors officials, <i>jaḡīrdārs</i> , <i>karoris</i> , <i>rāhdārs</i> and <i>gudharbāns</i> of the <i>qaṣba</i> Sironj, not to charge the same.

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MADHYA PRADESH—concl'd. VIDISHA DISTRICT—concl'd. SIRONJ TAHSIL—concl'd.					
94	Sironj. — Mosque in the compound of Madrasa Riyāḍu'l-Madāris. Slab to the right of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1222 (and chronogram) = 1807-08 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque by Didār 'Alī.
95	Slab to the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>	Mughal	Akbar II	Regnal Year 1 (words), A.H. 1221, Ramaḍān 7- A.H. 1222, Ramaḍān 6=1806 A.D., November 18-1807 A.D., November 7.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LV, verses 26-27) (see No. 94 above).
96	Pairokār-ki-Masjid in Mahalla Nai Haveli. Slab over the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . Originally from the Āstāna Bazār-ki-Masjid.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 18th century.
97	Loose slab kept in the same mosque	[Mughal] . . . .	....	....	Arabic prose and Persian verse and prose, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Refers to the mosque attached to the tomb of Ḥaḍrat Shāh Sadāwal Quraishī.
98	Jāmi' mosque. Slab over the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Naskh.	Contains a Persian couplet in praise of the mosque. In characters of about the 17th century.
99	Step-well called Kammū Shāh-ki-Bāori. Slab above the arch.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 987 (partly in words)=1579-80 A.D.	Persian, mixture of Naskh and Nasta'liq; Sanskrit, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. Records the construction of the step-well by Iḍm Qarā Bahādur, son of Jahānshāh Indijāni, a retainer of Shihābu'd-Dīn Aḥmad Khān. For the Nāgarī version, see No. 101 of Appendix B.
100	Grave of Mirzā Jāmī, adjacent to the house of Sanā Muḥammad on the bank of the river Kethan. Slab in the eastern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1106 (and chronogram) = 1694-95 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Records the death of a saintly person, Mirzā Jāmī. The inscription, which contains a Ghazal of the 14th century poet Ḥāfiẓ, is further stated to have been set up at the instance of the deceased by his disciple Mirzā Dildār.
101	Mosque in Katra Mahalla. Slab to the right of the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 969 (and chronogram) = 1561-62 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Fragmentary. Extant portion contains the chronological phrase only.
102	Slab in the northern wall	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains a charm against evil. In characters of about the 18th-19th centuries.

103	'Idgāh. Slab to the left of the central <i>mīhrāb</i> .	Mughal	Akbar 11	Regnal Year 1, A.H. 1223 (wrong for A.H. 1222) (and chronogram) =1807 A.D.	Persian verse and prose, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the 'Idgāh by Bāqī Baig during the time of the rule of Nawwāb Amīrū'd-Daula Muḥammad Mir Khān Bahādur and (his minister) Nawwāb Muḥtārū'd-Daula Muḥammad Shāh Khān Bahādur.
104	Top of a grave in the field of Bhayyājī Qānūngo.	....	....	A.H. 1[0]99=1687-88 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only the date.
105	Mosque in Bohra Bāgh. Seven slabs in the northern, western and southern walls.	....	....	A.H. 1093 (words) =1681-82 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of a mosque by Faṭḥu'llāh.
MAHARASHTRA						
AMRAVATI DISTRICT						
ACHALPUR TALUK						
106	Achalpur (Ellichpur).—Graves in Maḥalla Bayabānī. No. 1.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapters I, CXIV, CIX, etc.). In characters of about the 15th century.
107	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
108	No. 3 . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
AURANGABAD DISTRICT						
AURANGABAD TALUK						
109	Daulatābād.—Mosque near the Tomb of Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh Khānu'z-Zamān. Slab above the central <i>mīhrāb</i> . (Impression from Old Collection.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXII, verse 18). In characters of about the 17th century.
110	Tomb of Mirzā 'Abdu'llāh-Khānu'z-Zamān. On the sides of the grave. (Do.)	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth in Tughrā-i-Ma'kūs and Nasta'liq.	Do.
111	Dargāh of Haḍrat Mu'mīn 'Arif. On the headside of the grave. (Do.)	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 19th century.
112	On the headside of another grave, same place. (Do.)	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Do.
BHIR DISTRICT						
BHIR TALUK						
113	Bhir.—Graveyard near the Dargāh of Shāhin Shāh Walī. On the headstone of a grave. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1318=1900-1901 A.D.	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Mir Muḥammad Nanhe Khān Shāhib.
114	Headstone of another grave. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1303=1885-86 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Imām Shāhib Faujdār. Also contains the full-size figure of a trident.
115	Qāḍiyon-ki-Masjid. Slab above an arch in the court-yard. (Do.)	A.H. 1327=1909-10 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of vaulted chambers (unspecified) by 'Abdu'l-Qādir, son of Qāḍī Ruknu'd-Dīn.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MAHARASHTRA—<i>concl'd.</i> KOLABA DISTRICT SHRIVARDHAN TALUK					
116	Dive Āgar. —Slab lying by the side of Borli Panchatan Road. (Estampage received from the Vice Chancellor, Nagpur University, Nagpur.)	Nizām Shāhī	Burhān Nizām Shāh III	Shuhūr 1010, A.H. 1018-19=1609 A.D., May 25 to 1610 A.D., May 24.	Persian, Naskh; Marāṭhī, Nāgarī.	Bilingual. States that the direction-stone was set up in the <i>pargana</i> Div in the year given. It indicates directions to the roads leading to <i>pargana</i> Borli on the east, sea towards the west, <i>pargana</i> Srivardhan towards the south and <i>mu'amala</i> Dandā towards the north. For the Nāgarī portion, see No. 102 of Appendix B.
	MYSORE BANGALORE DISTRICT BANGALORE TALUK					
117	Bangalore. —Sangīn-Masjid in Maḥalla Tārā Maṇḍal. On a loose plank of wood.	....	....	A.H. 1251 (and chronogram) = 1835-36 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the gates of and addition of the arches to the mosque by Muhyi'u'd-Dīn 'Alī Khān Mehkarī, a hereditary nobleman.
118	Sar Qāḍī-Masjid in Maḥalla Nawwābīn, Unī Road. Loose slab.	....	....	A.H. 1137 (and chronogram) = 1724-25 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque known as Masjid-i-Sar Qāḍī, by Muhammad 'Ābid Sharīf, the trustee. Composed by 'Ābid, the builder.
119	Slab on the gate of the same mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1213=1798-99 A.D.	Arabic, Naskh	Records a Tradition calling upon believers to offer prayers in time.
	BIDAR DISTRICT KALYANI TALUK					
120	Kalyāni. —Fort. On the wall to the left of the Akhaṇḍ Darwāza. (Impression from Old Collection.)	Tughluq	Muḥammad bin Tughluq Shāh	A.H. 734 (words), Muḥarram 5=1333 A.D., September 16.	Arabic and Persian, Naskh.	Slightly damaged. Records the construction of a mosque by Burhān (son of) Samā' Sāfirī. Written by Quṭb, son of (name lost). Cf. <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1935-36, p. 3, pl. II.
121	On a grave in front of the Dargāh of Sayyid Pīr Pāshā. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 863 (words), Rajab 1, night of Saturday=1459 A.D., May 5.	Arabic, Thulth and Tughrā.	Records the death of Sayyid Hāshim, son of Sayyid Mahdī, son of Nizām'u'd-Dīn Aḥmad al-Ḥasanī. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 4, pl. III.
122	Fort. Slab built into the wall of Sīdī Burj. (Do.)	'Ādil Shāhī	'Alī [I]	A.H. 971 (words)= 1563-64 A.D.	Persian prose and verse, Naskh.	Records the construction of a bastion by the great Khān Kāmil Khān, during the deputy governorship of the great Khān Rustam Khān. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 5, pl. IV a.

123	Slab built in the wall of Mangni Burj. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 975 (words)= 1567-68 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the bastion by Kāmil Khān, during the governorship of Sayyid Muḥammad. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 5, pl. IV b.
124	Slab built in the wall of Ḥusaini Burj. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 976 (words)= 1568-69 A.D.	Do.	Records the construction of the bastion by Kāmil Khān, during the deputy governorship of Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Ṣadru'd-Dīn. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 6, pl. V b.
125	Slab built in the wall of Ballam Burj. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 980 (words), Dhu'l-Qa'da 19= 1573 A.D., March 23.	Do.	Records the construction of the bastion by Kāmil Khān during the deputy governorship of Sayyid Muḥammad. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 7, pl. V c.
126	Slab fixed on the bastion near Chāndni Chabūṭara. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 988 (words), Rabi' I 5=1580 A.D., April 20.	Do.	Appears to be posthumous. Records the construction of the city walls (<i>hiṣār</i>) of the <i>qaṣba</i> of Kalyān by the great Khān Dilāwar Khān, when Maliku'sh-Sharq Malik Ismā'il functioned as the deputy governor of the said district (<i>mu'āmalā</i>), the total cost being 6000 Hons. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 8, pl. VI a.
127	Mosque in Shāhpūr. Slab in the east wall. (Do.)	Do.	Ibrāhīm II	A.H. 995 (words)= 1586-87 A.D.	Do.	States that the foundation of the mosque in the <i>peṭh</i> (market) of Shāhpūr of the chief <i>qaṣba</i> of the <i>mu'āmalā</i> Kalyān, was laid by the Amīr-i-Jumla (and) the wazīr, the great Khān Dilāwar Khān, and it was completed later on by Amīn Khān, at the cost of 1000 Hons. Cf. <i>ibid.</i> , pp. 9-10, pl. VI b.
128	Fort. Slab in the southern arch of the Rāj-Mahal. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	A.H. 1001=1592-93 A.D.	Pers'an, Naskh	Records the construction of the building by Niyāzmand Khār. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 11, pl. VII a.
129	Slab in the eastern wall of the same building. (Do.)	Do.	Maḥmūd (i.e. Muḥammad)	A.H. 1055 (words and chronogram), Dhu'l-Hijja=1646 A.D., January 8 February 6.	Persian Nasta'liq.	verse, States that the king granted the governorship of Kalyān to Sidī Dilāwar who fortified and strengthened the already extant fort by the addition of three ramparts (<i>lādni</i>) and five bastions and placed guns on them. Composed by Shaikh Ḥusain, the Dabīr (Secretary). Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 12, pl. VIII a.
130	Fort. Over the door-way of the Gun-powder Magazine. (Do.)	Do.	Do.	Shuhūr 1047 (words), A.H. 1056=1646 A.D., May 25- 1647 A.D., May 24.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a palace and a lofty watch-tower by Sidī Dilāwar, the Havāldār of the district (<i>mu'āmalā</i>) of Kalyān. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 11, pl. VII b.
131	Outer face of the southern wall of the Rāj-Mahal.	[Do.] . . . .	....	Shuhūr... Rajab 1	Persian, Naskh	Fragmentary. Mentions the construction of bastions (unspecified) and refers to the administration of Khawāst Khān. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 13, pl. VIII c.
GULBARGA DISTRICT						
SHORAPUR TALUK						
132	Shorāpur.—Munsif's Court. Slab in the south wall of a room. (Do.)	Arabic figures .	Seems to comprise a charm. In characters of about the 17th century.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—*contd.*

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INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	MYSORE—<i>conold.</i> NORTH KANARA DISTRICT BHATKAL TALUK					
133	Bhatkal.—Wooden plank, above the entrance of a house in Mushma Mahalla.	....	....	....	Arabic and Persian, Naskh in Tughra-i-Ma'kūs.	Contains religious text (First Creed and invocation to the saint Muhyi'u'd-Dīn i.e. 'Abdu'l-Qādir Jilānī). Do.
134	Dongar-ki-Dargāh. Slab in the north wall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Execution crude. Purport not clear. In characters of about the 15th century.
135	Jāmi' Masjid. Loose slab	....	....	A.H. 851 (and chronogram) = 1447-48 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Modern. Records the construction of the mosque. Composed by Dāgh.
	SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT MANGALORE TALUK					
136	Mangalore.—Jāmi' Masjid. Wooden plank above the entrance of the prayer-hall.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains a few prayers. In characters of about the 17th century.
	RAJASTHAN AJMER DISTRICT AJMER TAHSIL					
137	Ajmer.—Slab built inside a confectioner's shop, outside the Madār Gate, left wall. (Impression from the Chief Epigraphist.)	....	....	A.H. 1214=1799-1800 A.D.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Purports to be an order said to have been put up at the instance of the saint Ghārib Nawāz, prohibiting the practice of bringing the dead bodies to Ajmer for burial (in the Dargāh) without or with the consent of the Pīrzādas and Khuddām (of the Dargāh) and also enjoining upon the ruler, whether a Hindu or a Muslim, to enforce this prohibition.
138	Slab in the wall of a Betel shop near the above. (Do.)	....	....	A.H. 1217, Muharram 22=1802 A.D., May 25.	Do. . .	Purports to be an order, also stated to have been put up at the instance of the saint Ghārib Nawāz, by Mirzā Gurgin Baig Khān Shāhib, the governor of Ajmer, prohibiting imposition upon the community of wine-sellers (<i>kalāls</i>), offered manual labour in carrying grains to the fort (Tārāgaḥ?).
139	Pushkar.—Bādsbhāhi Mahal on the southern bank of the Tank. Slab above the central arched entrance in the northern corridor of the southern apartment. (Do.)	Mughal . . .	Jahāngir . . .	Regnal Year 10, A.H. 1024 (and chronogram)=1615-16 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Refers to the conquest of the territory of the Rānā (of Mewar) and construction, at Puhkar (i.e. Pushkar), of the palace at the orders of the emperor under the supervision of Anī Rāi Singhdalan. Published in <i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1923-24, p.22, pl. IX a.

CHITTORGARH DISTRICT						
CHITTORGARH TAHSIL						
140	Chittorgarh.—Fort. Fragmentary stone lying in the Tōp Khāna. (Impression from the Superintending Archaeologist, Western Circle, Baroda.)	....	....	A. H., Dhu'l-Hijja 2	Arabic, Naskh	Contains only part of the date. In characters of about the 14th century.
TAMILNADU						
MADRAS DISTRICT						
141	Madras.—Bādshāh Bāgh in Mahalla Maylāpur. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A. H. 1136 (words)= 1723-24 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq.	Records the demise of Ahmādū'llāh, son of 'Aṭāu'llāh, the Qāḍī, who was a teacher of great erudition and learning in the principles of jurisprudence and theology.
142	'Idgāh in the same locality. Slab above the pulpit.	....	....	A. H. 1135 (and chronogram) = 1722-23 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the 'Idgāh with a well and a reservoir by Aḥsan Khān. Composed by Fāṭih.
UTTAR PRADESH						
ALLAHABAD DISTRICT						
143	Allāhābād.—Masjid-i-A'zam, near Mahalla Daryābād. Loose slab.	....	....	A. H. 1118 (chronogram)=1706-07 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, Naskh and Nasta'liq.	Records the construction of the mosque known as Masjid-i-A'zam by Mu'azzam Khān.
144	Graveyard in Mahalla Daryābād. Headstone of a grave on a platform.	....	....	A. H. 1220 Rabi' II, 13, Thursday (and words and chronogram)= 1805 A.D., July 11.	Do. . . .	States that Pūsa Bibī, daughter of Ni'mat Khān Jamā'dār, resident of Dohazāri in district Chātgam (Chittagong), granddaughter of Yāsīn Khān and wife of Karāmat 'Alī Khān, died after delivering a daughter, who also expired after forty days.
145	Dāira Shāh Muhibbu'llāh. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A. H. 1295, Rabi' I 15=1878 A.D., March 19.	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the name Maulavi Muḥammad 'Umar, son of Maulavi Muḥammad Shukru'llāh Muhibbul'lāhi.
146	No. 2	....	....	A. H. 1288, Jumādā I 3=1871 A.D., July 21.	Do. . . .	Records the name Shāh Muḥammad Šābir, son of Shāh Hujjatū'llāh, Muhibbu'llāhi.
147	No. 3	....	....	A. H. 1296, Jumādā I 4=1879 A.D., April 26.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Shāh Muḥibbu'llāh, son of Shāh Hujjatū'llāh, Muhibbu'llāhi.
JAUNPUR DISTRICT						
JAUNPUR TAHSIL						
148	Jaunpur.—Shāhi Bridge. Slab in the eastern side of the north end, 1st Bay.	Mughal	Akbar	A. H. 975 (chronogram)=1567-68 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the construction (of the bridge) by Mun'im Khān.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—Contd.

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—contd. JAUNPUR DISTRICT—concl'd. JAUNPUR TAHSIL—concl'd. Jaunpur—concl'd.					
149	Slab in the western side of the south end, 1st Bay.	....	....	A. H. 975 (and chronogram) = 1567-68 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction (of the bridge) by Muhammad Mun'im Khān.
150	2nd Bay . . . . .	....	....	A. H. 976 (chronogram) = 1568-69 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the bridge by Khān-i-Khānān (Mun'im Khān).
151	On the north and south sides of the Chhatrī, on the western side, above the 5th span.	Mughal	Akbar ?	A. H. 972 (chronogram)=1564-65 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the construction of the pavilion (Chhatrī) by Sultān's Salāṭin (Akbar?).
152	Mosque of Ḥakīm Kaḥḥāl near the same Bridge, towards the south. Around the central mihrāb.	....	....	....	Arabic, Thulth .	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 163, 255, Chapter III, verses 17, 38). In characters of about the 16th century.
153	Lāl-Masjid near the Hanumān Ghāt. Slab to the left of the entrance.	....	....	A. H. 1037 (chronogram)=1627-28 A.D.	Arabic, Nasta'liq .	Reads : <i>Yā Muḥammadiyyu-l-Fatīḥ</i> (O opener) !
154	On the east wall of the compound, same mosque.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads : <i>Yā Ḥayyū'l-Qayyūm</i> (O Living and Upright) ! In characters of about the 17th century.
155	Mosque of Sher Khān at the north end of Shāhī Bridge. Above the entrance of the compound.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (Second Creed). In characters of about the 16th century.
156	Around the central mihrāb, same mosque.	....	....	....	Arabic Thulth . .	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255-56 and a Tradition). Written by Fakhrū'd-Dīn (son of) Kabir. Do.
157	Shāhī 'Idgāh. Slab in the west wall, above the pulpit.	....	....	A. H. 976 (chronogram) = 1568-69 A.D.	Persian Nasta'liq. verse,	Records the construction of the pulpit of the mosque.
158	Slab in the west wall, above the canopy of the pulpit.	....	....	A. H. 976 (and chronogram) = 1568-69 A.D.	Do. . . .	States that Dost Muhammad constructed this mosque, in the time of Mun'im Khān (see Nos. 148-50 above) when a large number of edifices was constructed.
159	Slab to the left of the central mihrāb .	....	....	Do. . . .	Do. . . .	States that during the governorship of Mun'im Khān-i-Khānān, a matchless 'Idgāh was built by his agent (<i>wakīl</i>) who appears to be Muhammad Muhsin, son of Sayyid Hāshim.

160	Tomb of <u>Shāh Sulaimān</u> inside the District Jail. On the top of the sarcophagus.	....	....	A. H. 867 (chronogram)=1450 A.D., (irregular).	Do. . .	Modern. Records the death of a saint named <u>Sulaimān Shāh</u> ,
161	Mosque of <u>Zāhid Khān</u> near the Collector's Office. Loose slab.	....	....	A. H. 1109=1697-98 A.D.	Arabic and Persian, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	States that <u>Husain 'Ali</u> son of <u>Hasan Āqā</u> died a martyr.
162	Mosque of <u>Sarāi Pahār Khān</u> in <u>Mahalla Rizvi Khān</u> . Slab above the main entrance.	Mughal . . .	<u>Shāh Jahān</u>	A. H. 1051 (chronogram) = 1641-42 A.D.	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the construction of a mosque founded by <u>Kalbi</u> and completed by <u>I'tiqād Khān</u> . Written by <u>Sultān Sirhindī</u> .
163	Headside of a grave in the compound of the same mosque.	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Fragmentary. Refers to the construction of some domed edifice. In characters of the 17th century.
164	Mosque of <u>Nanhi Begam</u> in <u>Mahalla Sipāh</u> . Slab above the central <u>mihrāb</u>.	....	....	A. H. 1250 (and chronogram)=1834-35 A.D.	Do. . . .	Refers to the construction of a mosque by <u>Nanhi</u> .
165	Around the central <u>mihrāb</u> , same mosque	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter II, verse 255). In characters of about the 15th century.
166	In the central <u>mihrāb</u> . . . . .	....	....	....	Do. . . .	Reads: <u>Huwa'Uāhu</u> (He is Allāh). Do.
167	Graves in a field in <u>Mahalla Dhālgar Tolā</u> . On the top of grave No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1099 (and chronogram) = 1687-88 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records the death of some one (name not given).
168	No. 2 . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Damaged. Records the death of the son (name illegible) of <u>Hakim Hāji Hādhiq Khān</u> . In characters of about the 17th century.
169	<u>Khāss Haud</u> . Headstone of the grave of <u>Shāham Baig</u> on a mound.	....	....	A. H. 966 (chronogram)=1558-59 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the martyrdom of <u>Shāham Baig</u> on the given date. Composed by <u>Sultān</u> .
170	Loose slab near the same grave . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<u>Qur'ān</u> , Chapter, II, verse 255). In characters of about the 16th century.
171	Headstone of a grave on the top of another mound, same place.	....	....	A. H. 969 (chronogram)=1561-62 A.D.	Arabic prose and Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> and <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Records in a chronogram the martyrdom of <u>Haidar</u> , father of <u>Shāham</u> . Composed by <u>Husainī</u> . Written by <u>Fakhrud-Din</u> , (son of) <u>Kabir</u> . (See Nos. 156 and 169 above).
172	Another grave on a third mound . . .	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (First Creed). In characters of about the 16th century.
173	On a grave in a field . . . . .	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Nasta'liq</u> .	Contains three quatrains of elegiac nature and two verses on the futility of human life. Do.
MARIĀHU TAHSIL						
174	<u>Mariāhu</u> .—Mosque of <u>Khairu'd-Din</u> . Slab above the central <u>mihrāb</u>.	....	....	A. H. 1005 (chronogram)=1596-97 A.D.	Do. . . .	States that <u>Khairu'd-Din</u> the religious judge, built a mosque in front of the fortress. Composed by <u>Husain</u> . Cf. <i>Dist. Gaz. U.P., Jaunpur</i> , p. 281.

D.—ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1970-71—*Concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Findspot	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and Script	Remarks
	UTTAR PRADESH—concl'd.					
	MIRZAPUR DISTRICT					
	CHUNAR TAHSIL					
175	Chunār.—Fort. Slab in the east side of the western gate.	....	....	A.H. 981 (chronogram)=1573-74 A.D.	Persian verse, Nas-ta'liq.	Records the construction of the gate.
	PRATAPGARH DISTRICT					
	KUNDA TAHSIL					
176	Manikpur.—Tomb of Rāje Mubārak. Around the base of the dome, lower frieze.	Mughal	Akbar	[Two chronograms but illegible.]	Do. . . .	Damaged. Refers to the construction of the tomb of Mustafā Rāje.
177	Upper frieze . . . . .	...	..	A. H. 965 (and chronogram)=1557-58 A.D.	Do. . . .	Records the death of Rāje Sayyid Mubārak. Composed by Hāmid.
178	Second half . . . . .	...	....	A. H. 921 (2 chronograms)= 1515-16 A.D.	Do. . . .	Damaged. Records the death of Sayyid Nūru'd-Dīn. Composed by Hāmid.
179	On a grave in a field . . . . .	....	....	A.H. 1008=1599-1600 A.D.	Arabic Naskh. Persian,	Records the death of Chaibu'llāh, son of Sayyid Chirāgh Husaini.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1970-71

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5850	Patna Museum, Patna, Patna District, Bihar. (Findspot: Talcher, Dhenkanal District, Orissa).	Copper-plate inscription of Vinitatunga II of the Tunga family. (Obverse). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1964-65, No. A 2; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, plate facing p. 130).	Full
5851	Do.	Do. (Reverse). (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 131)	Do.
5852	Jais, Salon Tahsil, Rai Bareli District, Uttar Pradesh.	Bilingual inscription on a pillar referring to the work <i>Padmāvat</i> by Jāyasi, in characters of the 13th century. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1969-70, No. B 326).	Do.
5853	....	Three silver coins issued by the French East India Company in the name of the Mughal emperor Shāh 'Alam II.	Half
5854	....	The Scriptal Tree showing the evolution of the scripts	Do.
5855	Merbabu volcano, Central Java.	Tuk Mas (Central Java) Sanskrit inscription in early Pallava-Grantha characters. (<i>Verspreide Geschriften</i> , Prof. Kern, plate facing p. 202; <i>J. I. H.</i> , Vol. XLVIII, part II, plate facing p. 218).	Quarter
5856	Sanchi Museum, Sānchi, Raisen Tahsil, Raisen District, Madhya Pradesh. (Findspot: Kānakhēḍa, Raisen District).	Stone inscription of Śaka Śrīdhara-varman, dated in (1) year 13 and (2) (Kalachuri) year 102. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1962-63, No. C 1875; <i>C. I. I.</i> , Vol. IV, plate (A) facing p. 16).	Full
5857	Bādāmi, Badami Taluk, Bijapur District, Mysore.	Inscription on a pillar in Mahākūṭa near Bādāmi, belonging to Bādāmi Chālukya Maṅgalēśa, Year 5. (<i>Ind. Ant.</i> , Vol. XIX, plate facing p. 18).	Quarter
5858	Udaiyāvāra, South Kanara District, Mysore.	Two pillar inscriptions of Āḷupa Vijayāditya Māramma. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. IX, plate facing p. 22).	Do.
5859	Junra, Satna District, Madhya Pradesh.	Inscription containing the panegyric of the Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XIX, plate facing p. 289).	Do.
5860	Banavāsi, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore.	Inscription of Vinhukāḍa Sātakaṇṇi, Year 12, engraved on two edges of a slate slab bearing the representation of a five hooded cobra in Madhukēśvara temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, plate between pp. 240-41).	Do.
5861	Bannigōl, Lingsugur Taluk, Raichur District, Mysore.	Stone inscription of E. Chālukya Trailōkyamalla Vijayāditya (VIII), Śaka 947. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, No. B 343; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, plate facing p. 120).	Do.
5862	Bichapalli, Alampur Taluk, Mahbubnagar District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription of W. Chālukya Bhuvanaikamalla's time, on a pillar in the compound of the Ānjanēya temple, Śaka 996. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1960-61, No. B 81; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, plate between pp. 72-73).	Do.
5863	Gaya, Gaya District, Bihar	Inscription of Hoysala Vira-Narasimha III in Kannada language and Nāgarī script. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1957-58, No. B 126; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, plate facing p. 109).	Do.
5864	Alavāṇḍi, Koppal Taluk, Raichur District, Mysore.	Stone inscription of Hoysala Vira-Ballāla II in front of the ruined temple of Īśvara, Śaka 1125. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1964-65, No. B 419).	Do.
5865	Hosūr, Hosur Taluk, Dharmapuri District, Tamil Nadu.	Hoysala inscription from Vināyaka-maṇḍapa in Chandrachūḍēśvara temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1969-70, No. B 275).	Do.
5866	Arachchalūr, Erode Taluk, Coimbatore District, Tamil Nadu.	Stone inscription of Hoysala Vira-Ballāla [III] in Purri-daṅḡonḍa-nāyaṇār temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1961-62, No. B 278).	Do.
5867	Sogi, Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, Mysore.	Inscription of Hoysala Vira-Narasimha I on a pillar in the mukhamāṇḍapa in the Kallēśvara temple, Year 6. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1914, No. 447).	Do.
5868	Vāṇiyāmbāḍi, Arni Division, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Hoysala Viśvanātha on the east wall in Atithēśvara temple, Śaka 1219. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1963-64, No. B 186).	Do.
5869	Dodda-Maḷūr, Chennapatna Taluk, Bangalore District, Mysore.	Inscription of Hoysala Narasimha (I) on north wall in Kailāśēśvara temple. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 342).	Do.
5870	Kōgali, Hadagalli Taluk, Bellary District, Mysore.	Inscription of Hoysala Vira-Rāmanāthadēva on a pillar in the Basti. (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1904, No. 34; <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. IX-1, No. 347).	Do.
5871	Bailur, near Badagabettu, Udipi Taluk South Kanara District, Mysore.	Inscription of Hoysala Vira-Ballāla (III) in Mahishāsura-mardini temple, Śaka 1257 (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1929-30, No. B 583).	Do.
5872	Old Mysore State	A grant of Kadamba Mrigēśavarman, Year 2. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXV, plate between pp. 152-53).	Do.

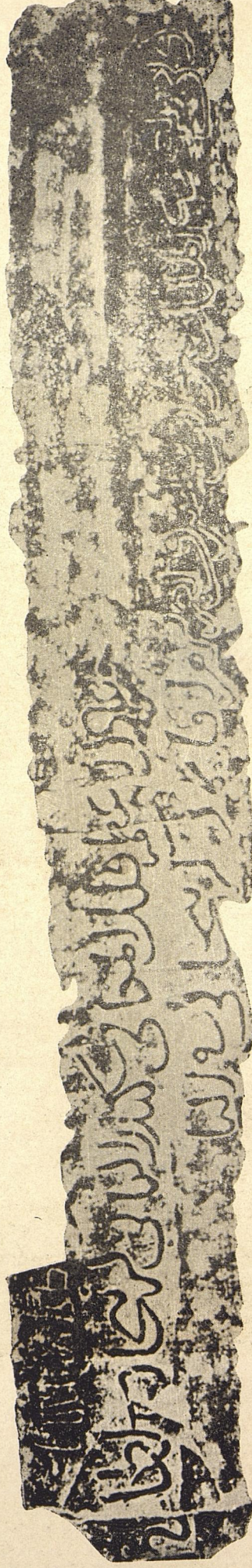
E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1970-71—*Contd.*

Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5873	Gudnāpur, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Mysore.	Inscription of Ravivarman of the Kadambas of Banavāsi on a pillar lying near the dilapidated temple of Virabhadra. (1st side). (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1970-71, No. B 193).	Quarter
5874	Do.	Do. (2nd side). (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
5875	Do.	Do. (3rd side). (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
5876	Do.	Do. (4th side). (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
5877	Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore. (Findspot : Ātagūr, Mandya Taluk, Mandya District, Mysore).	Stone inscription of Rāshtrakūṭa Kṛishṇa III and W. Gaṅga Būtuga II, 949-50 A.D. (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. VI, plate facing p. 50).	Do.
5878	Belatūru, Heggadādēvanakote Taluk, Mysore District, Mysore.	Stone inscription of the time of Chōla Rājēndradēva, Śaka 979. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 216).	Do.
5879	Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore. (Findspot : Doddahundi T. Narasipur Taluk, Mysore District, Mysore).	Stone inscription of W. Gaṅga Nītimārga and Satyavākya. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate facing p. 41).	Do.
5880	Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir, Ahmādābad. (Findspot : Ahmādābad, Gujarat).	An odd plate of Paramāra Śrīyaka, V. S. 1026. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1955-56, No. A 41; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XIX, plate facing p. 178).	Do.
5881	Chandēri, Mungaoli Tahsil, Guna District, Madhya Pradesh (Findspot : Buḥi Chandēri).	Inscription of Ranapālādēva of Pratihāra of Gwalior, V. S. 1100 engraved on a stone slab kept in the Sculpture Shed. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1970-71 No. B 81).	Do.
5882	Banavāsi, Sirsi Taluk North Kanara District, Mysore.	Two copper coins of the Sātavāhana dynasty . . .	Do.
5883	Rājulamaṇḍagiri, Pattikonda Taluk, Kurnool District, Andhra Pradesh.	Minor Rock Edicts of Aśoka. (Same as Negative No. 2962). (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXI, plate facing, p. 216).	Do.
5884	Sopārā, Bassein Taluk, Thana District, Maharashtra.	Fragment of Rock Edict IX of Aśoka. (Same as Negative No. 3503). (<i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XXXII, plate facing p. 30).	Do.
5885	S. P. S. Museum Srinagar, Srinagar, Tahsil, Srinagar District, Jammu and Kashmir. (Findspot : Narannag, Gandarbal Tahsil, Srinagar District).	Stone inscription dated in [Laukika?] Year 21. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1969-70, No. B 145).	Do.
5886	Do. (Findspot : Diughgam, Kashmir).	Stone inscription of Lōhara Jayasimhadēva, [Laukika] Year 25. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B. 146).	Do.
5887	Do. (Findspot : Tapar, Sopor Tahsil, Baramulla District).	Stone inscription of Lōhara Paramānūdēva, [Laukika] Year 33. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 147).	Do.
5888	Do. (Findspot : Narannag, Gandarbal Tahsil, Srinagar District).	Fragmentary stone inscription in characters of about the 12th century. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 149).	Do.
5889	Do. (Findspot : Harwan, Srinagar Tahsil, Srinagar District).	Stone inscription in characters of about the 13th century. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 150).	Do.
5890	Do. (Findspot : Baramulla Tahsil, Baramulla District).	Stone inscription dated in [Laukika] Year 13. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 151).	Do.
5891	Do. (Findspot : Jammu Rajauri).	Stone inscription in characters of about the 14th century. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 152).	Do.

E.—LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS, 1970-71—*Concl'd.*

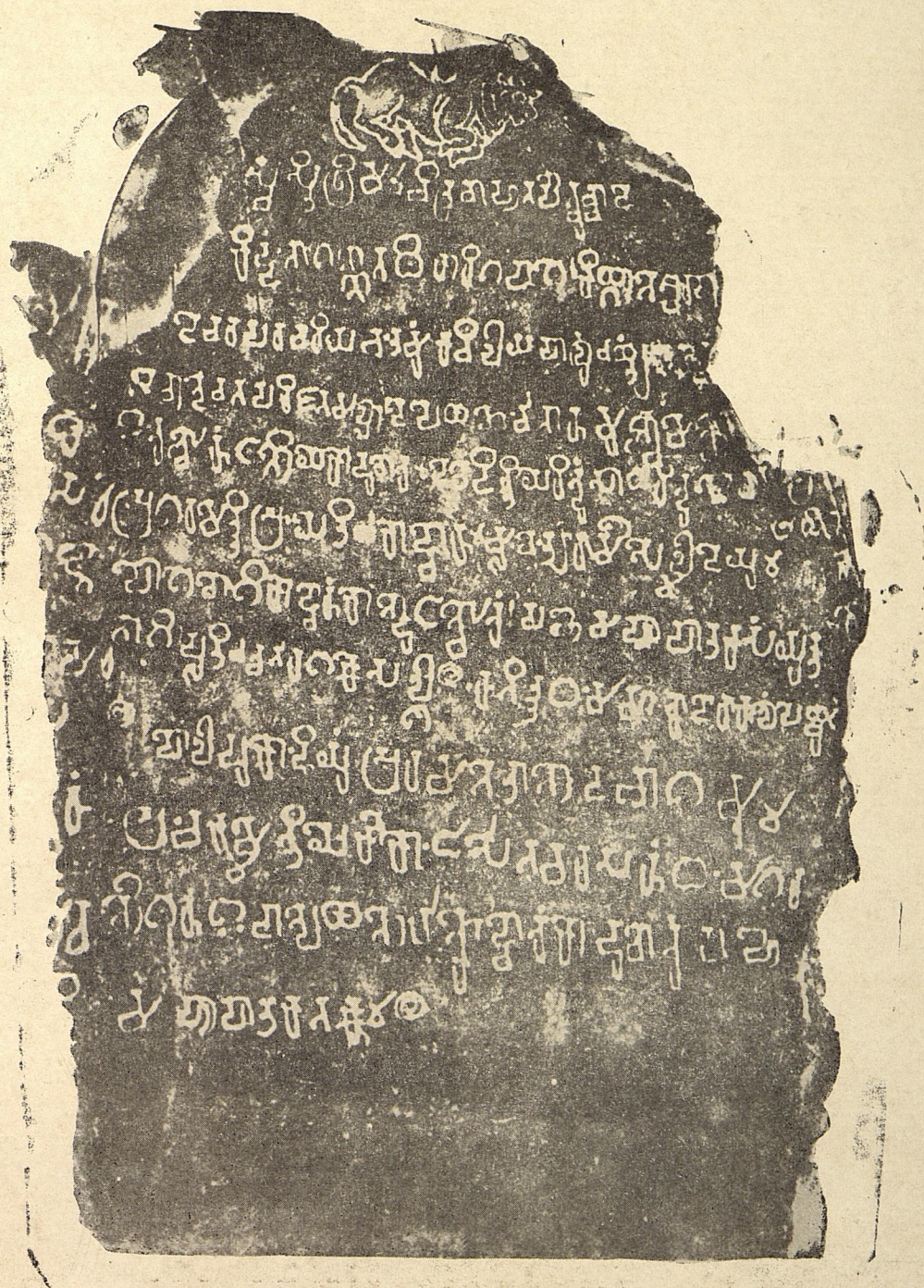
Serial No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
5892	S. P. S. Museum, Srinagar Tahsil, Srinagar District, Jammu and Kashmir. (Findspot : Not known).	Stone inscription in characters of about the 14th century. (Ibid., No. B 153).	Quarter
5893	Do.	Stone inscription in characters of about the 14th century. (Ibid., No. B 154).	Do.
5894	Do. (Findspot : Avantipur, Srinagar District).	Inscription on a broken bowl in characters of about the 16th century. (Ibid., No. B 159).	Do.
5895	Peshawar Museum, Peshawar, W. Pakistan. (Findspot : Tochi Valley).	Bilingual stone inscription in Kufic and Śāradā scripts, Kufic portion dated H. 243 and Śāradā portion, Year 32 (of Śāstra era). (<i>Ep. Ind. Mos.</i> , 1925-26, plate facing p.23).	Do.
5896	Dewai, Gadun Territory .	Stone inscription of Shāhī king Bhīmadēva (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXI, plate facing p. 299, No. 4).	Do.
5897	Lahore Museum, Lahore, W. Pakistan.	Stone inscription of the reign of Shāhī king Jayapāladēva. (Ibid., plate facing p. 299, No. 6).	Do.
5898	....	A bronze hanging lamp with inscription from a private individual.	Do.
5899	....	Do. (hanging portion).	Do.
5900	Paunār, Wardha Tahsil, Wardha District, Maharashtra.	Stone inscription of Burhān Nizam Shāh of the Nizam Shāhī dynasty. (<i>A. R. Ep.</i> , 1966-67, No. B 201).	Do.

BONRASA INSCRIPTION OF NASIR SHAH (D No. 83)



(From Photograph)

KIGGA INSCRIPTION OF CHITRAVAHANA (B No. 115)



(From Photograph)

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-64.

AGRA.—National Book House, Jeoni Mandi. Wadhawa & Co., 45, Civil Lines. Banwari Lal Jain, Publishers, Moti Katra. English Book Depot, Sadar Bazar.

AHMEDABAD.—Jalgovind Kuber Dass & Co., Gandhi Road.

Chandra Kant Chimanlal Vora, Gandhi Road. New Order Book Co., Ellis Bridge. Mahajan Bros., Opp. Khadia Police Gate. Sastu Kitab Ghar, Near Relief Talkies, Patthar Kuva, Relief Road. The Head Clerk, Govt. Book Depot, Ahmedabad.

The Registrar of Companies, Gujarat State, Gujarat Samacher Building, Ahmedabad. **AGARTALA.**—Laxmi Bhandar Books & Scientific Sales.

AHMED NAGAR.—V. T. Jorakar, Prop. Rama General Stores, Navi Path.

AJMER.—Book Land, 663, Madar Gate. Rajputana Book House, Station Road. Law Book House, 271, Hathi Baata. Vijoy Bros., Kutchery Road. Ishna Bros., Kutchery Road.

JARH.—Friend's Book House Muslim University Market.

ALLAHABAD.—Supdt., Printing & Stationery. U.P. Kitabistan, 17-A, Kamla Nehru Road. Law Book Co., Sardar Patel Marg, P.Box 4. F. M. Narain Lal Beni Madho, 2-A, Katra Road. Universal Book Co., 20, M. G. Road. The University Book Agency (of Lahore), Elgin Road. Wadhwa & Co., 23, M. G. Marg. Bharat Law House, 15, Mahatma Gandhi Marg, Ram Narain Lal Beni Parshad, 2-A, Katra Road. S/S A. H. Wheeler & Co., 45, Elgin Road, Allahabad.

AMBALA.—English Book Depot, Ambala Cantt., Seth Law House, 3719, Railway Road, Ambala Cantt.

AMRITSAR.—The Law Book Agency, G. T. Road, Putligharh. S. Gupta, Agent, Govt. Publications, Near P.O. Majith, Mandi. Amar Nath & sons, Near P.O. Majith Mandi.

ASANSOL.—D. N. Roy & R. K. Roy Books-Alowal Building.

ANAND.—Vijaya Stores, Station Road, Anand. Charetor Book Stall, Tulsi Sadan, Station Road.

BANGALORE.—The Bangalore Legal Practitioner Co-operative Society Ltd., Bar Association Building. S. S. Book Emporium, 118, Mount Joy Road. The Bangalore Press, Lake View, Mysore Road, P.O.B. 507. The Standard Book Depot., Avenue Road. Vichara Sahitya Private Ltd., Balepet. Maruthi Book Depot., Avenue Road. International Book House P. Ltd., 4F, Mahatma Gandhi Road. Navakarnataka Publications Private Ltd., Majestic Circle. Makkala Pustaka Press, Balanandira, Gandhinagar. The Registrar of Companies, 162, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

BAREILLY.—Agarwal Brothers, Bara Bazar.

BARODA.—Shri Chandrakant Mohanlal shah, Raopura. Good Companions Booksellers, Publishers & Sub. Agent. New Medical Book House 544, Madan Zampa Road.

BEAWARE.—The Secretary, S. D. College Co-operative Stores Ltd.

BELGAUM.—The Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Kapilshwar Road, Belgaum.

BHAGALPUR.—Paper Stationery Stores, D. N. Singh, Road.

BHUBANESWAR.—Ekamra Vidyababan, Eastern Tower, Room No. 3.

BHOPAL.—Supdt., State Government Press. Lyall Book Depot, Mohd. Din Bldg., Sultanania Road. Delite Books, Opp. Bhopal Talkies.

BELGHARIA.—Granthlok, Antiquarium Book Sellers & Publishers, 5/1, Amvica Mukerjee Road.

BOLPUR.—Bolpur Pustakalaya, Rabindra Sarai, P.O. Bolpur, Birbhum.

BIJAPUR.—Shri D. V. Deshpande, Recognised Law Booksellers, Prop. Vinod Book Depot, B.Near Shiralshetti Chowk.

BIKANER.—Bhandani Bros.

BOMBAY.—Supdt., Printing & Stationery Queens Road. Charles Lambert & Co., 101, Mahatma Gandhi Road. Co-operators Book Depot, 5/32, Ahmed Sailor Bldg. Dadar. Current Book House, Maruti Lane, Raghunath Dadaji St. Current Technical Literature Co. (P) Ltd., India House (1st Floor).

International Book House Ltd., 9, Ash Lane M. G. Road.

Lakkani Book Depot. Girgaum. Elpees Agencies, 24, Bhangwadi Kalbadevi. P. P. H. Book Stall, 190-B, Khetwadi Main Road.

New Book Co., 188-190, Dr. Dababhai Naorji Road.

Popular Book Depot. Lamington Road. Sunder Das Gian Chand, 601, Girgaum Road, Near Princess Street.

D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co. (P) Ltd., 210, Dr. Dababhai Naorji Road.

Thacker & Co., Rampart Row.

N. M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Princess Street. The Kothari Book Depot. King Edward Road.

P. H. Rama Krishna & Sons, 147, Rajaram Bhuvan, Shivaji Park Road No. 5.

C. Jamnadas & Co., Booksellers, 146-C, Princess Street.

Indo Nath & Co., A-6, Daulat Nagar, Borivi. Minerva Book Shop, 10, Kailash Darshan, 3rd Floor, Nava Chawk.

Academic Book Co., Association Building, Girgaum Road.

Dominion Publishers, 23, Bell Building, Sir P. M. Road.

Dowmadeo & Co., 16, Nazaria Building, Ballard State.

Bombay Natural History Society, 91, Malkeshwar Road.

Asian Trading Co., 310, Miraballe, P. B. 1505. The Registrar of Companies, Everest, 100, Marine Drive, Bombay.

BURNIPUR.—O. C. I. C. S. I. S. I. Model Carpentry Workshop Piyali Nagar, P. O. Burnipu.

CALCUTTA.—Chatterjee & Co., 3/1, Bachram Chatterjee Lane.

Dase Gupta & Co., Ltd., 54/3, College Street.

Hindu Library, 69A, Balaram Dey Street. S. K. Lahiri & Co., Private Ltd., College Street.

M. C. Sarkar & Sons Ltd. 14, Bankim Chatterjee Street.

W. Newman & Co. Ltd., 3, Old Court House Street.

Oxford Book & Stationery Co., 17, Park Street.

R. Chambray & Co. Ltd., Kent House, P.33, Mission Row Extn.

S. C. Sarkar & Sons Pvt. Ltd., 1C, College Square.

Thacker Spink & Co. (1933) P. Ltd., 3, Esplanade East.

Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya, 6/1A, Bancharam Akur Lane.

K. K. Roy, P. Box No. 10210, Calcutta-19. Sm. P. D. Upadhyay, 77, Muktarum Babu Street.

Universal Book Depot. 8/2, Hastings Street. Modern Book Depot., 9, Chowringhee Centre Soor & Co., 125, Canning Street.

S. Bhattacharya, 49, Dharmatalla Street. Mukherjee Library, Sarba Khan Road.

Current Literature Co., 298, Mahatma Gandhi Road.

The Book Depository, 4/1, Madan Street (1st Floor).

Scientific Book Agency, Netaji Subhas Road.

Indian Book Depot. Co., Mahatma Gandhi Road.

Reliance Trading Co., 17/1, Banka Behari Ghose Lane, Belur, Dist. Howrah.

The Registrar of Companies, Narayani Building, 2, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

O.C.I./C.S.I.S.I. Chromtanning Extension Centre Tangra, 33, North Tapsia Road, Cal-46.

O.C.I./C.S.I.S.I. Extension Centre (Footwear) Calcutta.

CHANDIGARH.—Supdt., Govt. Printing & Stationery, Punjab.

Jain Law Agency, Flat No. 8, Sector No. 22, Rama News Agency, Booksellers, Sector No. 22.

Universal Book Store, Booth 25, Sector 22D. English Bookshop, 34, Sector 22D.

Mehta Bros. 15-2, Sector 22-B. Tandon Book Depot. Shopping Centre, Sector

Kaish Law Publishers, Sector 22-B.

CALICUT.—Touring Book Stall.

CHHINDWARA.—The Verma Book Depot

COCHIN.—Saraswat Corporation Ltd., Pallarakay Road.

CUTTACK.—Press Officer, Orissa Sectt. Cuttack Law Times, Prabhat K. Mahapatra, Manglabag, P. B. 35, Utkal Stores, Balu Bazar.

Registrar of Companies, Orissa, Cuttack Chandi, Cuttack.

DEHRADUN.—Jugal Kishore & Co., Rajpura Road.

National News Agency, Paltan Bazar. Bishan Singh & Mahendra Palsingh. 318, Chukhwala.

Uttam Pustak Bhandar, Paltan Bazar.

DELHI.—J. M. Jaina & Brothers, Mori Gate. Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmeri Gate.

Federal Law Book Depot., Kashmeri Gate. Bahri Bros, 188, Lajpat Raj Market.

Bawa Harkishan Dass Bedi (Vijaya Generla Agencies), P. B. 2027, Delhi.

Ahata Kedara, Chamalian Road.

Book-Well, 4, Sant Narankari Colony, P. B. 1565. Delhi-9.

Imperial Publishing Co., 3, Faiz Bazar, Daryaganj.

Metroopolitan Book Co., 1, Faiz Bazar, Delhi. Publication Centre, Subximandi.

Youngman & Co., Nai Sarak, Delhi-6.

Indian Army Book Depot, 3, Daryaganj.

All India Educational Supply Co., Sri Ram Buildings, Jawahar Nagar.

Dhanwant Medical & Law Book House, 1522, Lajpatrai Market.

University Book House, 15, U. B. Bangalow Road, Jawahar Nagar.

Law Literature House, 2646, Balimaran. Summer Brothers, P. O. Birla Lines.

Universal Book & Stationery Co., 16, Netaji Subhas Marg.

B. Nath & Bros., 3808, Chakhawalan (Chawri Bazar).

Rajkamal Prakashan P. Ltd., 8, Faiz Bazar. Premier Book Co., Printers, Publishers & Booksellers, Nai Sarak.

Adarsh Publicity Service, 5A/10, Ansari Road. Universal Book Traders, 80, Gokhle Market.

Tech. & Commercial Book Coy, 75, Gokhle Market.

Saini Law Publishing Co., 1416, Chabiganj, Kashmeri Gate.

G.M. Ahuja, Booksellers & Stationers, 309, Nehru Bazar.

Sat Narain & Sons, 3141, Mohd. Ali Bazar, Mori Gate.

Kitab Mahal (Wholesale Div.) P. Ltd., 28, Faiz Bazar.

Hindu Sahitya Sansar, Nai Sarak. Munshi Ram Manohar Lal, Oriental Booksellers & Publishers, P.B. 1165, Nai Sarak.

K. L. Seth, Suppliers of Law, Commercial & Tech. Books, Shanti Nagar, Ganeshpura.

DHANBAD.—Ismag Co-operative Stores Ltd P. O. Indian School of Mines, New Sketch Press, Post Box 26.

Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Bhuli Road, Dhanbad.

DHARWAR.—Karnataka Sahitya Mandira, Publishers & Booksellers.

Rameshraya Book Depot. Subhas Road. The Agricultural College, Consumers Co-operative Society.

DHAR.—The Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Dhar.

ERNAKULAM.—Pai & Co., Cloth Bazar Road.

South India Traders, C/o. Constitution Hall Journal.

The Registrar of Companies, Kerala 70, Feet Road, Ernakulam.

FEROZEPUR.—English Book Depot., 78, Jhoke Road.

GAYA.—Sahitya Sadan, Gautam Budha Marg

GERMANY WEST.—Reise-Und Ner

KEHRSVERLAG STUTT-GART. Post 730, Gutenbergstr. 21, Stuttgart Nr. 11245 Stuttgart, den (Germany West).

GOA.—Shaghal's Book House, P. O. B. 70 Nr. the Church Sagoon Jaydev Doamd, 5-7 Rua Side Jameria Dy. Director Incharge S.I.S.I C/o. Chief Civil Admn. Goa, Panjim.

GUNTUR.—Book Lovers P. Ltd., Kadriguda Chowrasta.

GORAKHPUR.—Vishwa Vidyalaya Prakashan, Nakkes Road.

GAUHATI.—Mokshada Pustakalaya, Gaulhati Assam.

GWALIOR.—Supdt. Printing & Stationery. M. B. Loyal Book Depot, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar.

M. C. Daftari, Prop. M. P. Jain & Bros. Bookseller, Sarafa, Lashkar.

The Registrar of Companies, Gwalior.

GUDUR.—The General Manager, The N.D.C. Publishing & Printing Society Ltd.

GHAZIABAD.—Jayana Book Agency.

HABRA.—(24 Parganas).—O.I./C.S.I.S.I. Extension Centre, Habra, Tabalpuria, 24-Parganas.

HYDERABAD.—Director, Govt. Press. The Swaraj Book Depot, Laddikapur. Book Lovers Private Ltd.

Labour Law Publications, 873, Sultan Bazar. Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Hyderabad.

The Registrar of Companies, H. No. 3.5-837 Hyderguda, Hyderabad.

The O.I./C. State Information Centre, Hyderabad.

HUBLI.—Pervaje's Book House, Koppikar Road.

List of Agents for the sale of Government of India Publications as on 31-3-64—contd.

[Continued from inner side of front cover]

- INDORE.**—Wadhwa & Co., 56, M. G. Road. Swarup Brothers, Khajuri Bazar. Madhya Pradesh Book Centre, 41, Ahilyapur. Modern Book House, Shiv Vile Palace. Navyug Sahitya Sadan, Publishers & Book-sellers, 17, Khajuri Bazar.
- JAIPUR CITY.**—Govt. Printing & Stationery Deptt., Rajasthan. Bharat Law House, Booksellers & Publishers, Opp. Prem Prakash Cinema. Garg Book Co., Tripolia Bazar. Vani Mandir, Swami Mansingh Highway. Popular Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. Krishna Book Depot, Chaura Rasta. Dominion Law Depot, Shah Building, P. B. No. 23. Registrar of Companies, Raj. & Ajmer. Shri Kumar Prasad House, 1st Floor, 'C' Scheme, Ahok Marg, Jaipur.
- JAMALPUR.**—Sahyong Book Depot.
- JAMSHEDPUR.**—Amar Kitab Ghar, Diagonal Road, P. B. 78. Gupta Stores, Dhakdih. Sanyal Bros., Booksellers & News Agents, Bistupur Market.
- JAMNAGER.**—Swadeshi Bastu Bhandar.
- JHABUA.**—Employment Officer, Employment Exchange, Jhabua.
- JODHPUR.**—Dwarka Das Rathii, Wholesale Books & News Agents. Kitab Ghar, Sojati Gate. Chopra Brothers Tripolia Bazar. The Asstt. Director, Footwear Extension Centre, Polo Ground, No.1, Jodhpur.
- JUBBALPUR.**—National Book House, 135, Jai Parkash Narayan Marg. Modern Book House, 286, Jawaharganj.
- JULLUNDUR CITY.**—Hazooria & Bros, Mai Hiran Gate. Jain General House, Bazar Bansarwala. University Publishers, Railway Road. Parkashan Parasaram, 1/90, Namdhar Niwas, Azad Marg. The Registrar of Companies, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Link Road, Jullundar City.
- JHUNJHURA (RAJ).**—Shashi Kumar Sharat Chandra.
- KANPUR.**—Advani & Co., P. Box 100, The Mall, Sahitya Niketan, Sharadhand Park. The University Book Stall, The Mall, Kanpur Raj Corporation, Raj House, P.B.200. Chowk. The Registrar of Companies, Mahatma Gandhi Road. West Cott. Building, P.B.334 Kanpur. The Registrar of Trade Unions, Kanpur.
- KOLAPUR.**—Maharashtra Granth Bhandar, Mahadwar Road.
- KODARAMA.**—The Bhagwati Press, P. O. Jhumaritelaiya, Dt. Hazaribagh.
- KUMTA.**—S. V. Kamat, Booksellers & Stationers (S.Kanara).
- KOTA.**—Kota Book Depot.
- KRISHNA DISTT.**—Asstt. Director, Extension Centre, Krishna Distt. (A.P.).
- LUCKNOW.**—Sochna Sahitya Depot (State Book Depot). Balkrishna Book Co. Ltd., Hazratganj. British Book Depot, 84, Hazratganj. Ram Adani, Hazratganj, P.B. 154. Universal Publishers (P) Ltd., Hazratganj. Eastern Book Co., Lalbagh Road. Civil & Military Educational Stores, 106/B, Sadar Bazar. The O. I./C., University Employment Bureau, Lucknow. Aquarium Supply, C. 213, Faizabad Road. Law Book Mart, Amin-Ud-Daula Park.
- LUDHIANA (E. P.).**—Lyal Book Depot, Chaura Bazar. Mohindra Brothers, Kathoori Road. Nanda Stationery Bhandar, Pustak Bazar. The Pharmacy News, Pindi Street.
- MADURAI.**—Oriental Book House, 258, West Masi St. Vivekananda Press, 48, West Masi Street.
- MATHURA.**—Rath & Co., Tilohi Building, Bengali Ghat.
- MADRAS.**—Supdt., Govt. Press, Mount Road, Account Tally Institute, P. O. 760, Egmore. C. Subbiah Chetty & Co., Triplicane, Madras-5. K. Krishnamurthy, Post Box 384. Presidency Book Supplies, 8, Pycrafts Road Triplicane. P. Vardachary & Co., Linghi Chetty Street. Palani Prachuram, 3, Pycrafts Road, Triplicane. Mohan Pathippagam & Book Depot, 3, Pycrafts, Triplicane.
- N.C.B.H.Private Ltd.** 199, Mount Road. V.Sadanand, The Personal Bookshop, 10 Congress Building, 111, Mount Road. The Registrar of Companies, Andhra Book Building, 6, Linghi Chetty Street P.B.1530. Madras. Higginbothams & Co. Ltd., Mount Road, Madras.
- MANDYA.**—K.N.Narimhe Gowda & Sons, Sugar Town.
- MAIDA.**—O.I./C., S.I.S.I., Extension Centre, Malda.
- MANGALORE.**—U.R.Shenoy & Sons, Car Street, I.Pex 128.
- MEERUT.**—Prakash Educational Stores. Shubhas Bazar. Hind Chitra Press, West Kuchery Road. Loyal Book Depot, Chhipi Tank. Universal Book Depot, Booksellers & News Agents.
- MONGHYR.**—Anusandhan, Minerva Press Building.
- MUSSOORI.**—Hind Traders.
- MUZAFFARNAGAR.**—Mittal & Co., 85, C.C. New Mandi. B.S.Jain & Co., 71, Abupura.
- MUZAFFARPUR.**—Scientific & Educational Supply Syndicate. Legal Corner, Tikmanis' House, Amgola Road. Tirhut Book Depot. The O.I.C. Extension Centre, Club Road, Muzaarfur.
- MYSORE.**—H. Venkataramiah & Sons, New Statue Circle. Peoples Book House, Opp. Jagan Mohan Palace. Gita Book House, Booksellers & Publishers, Krishnamurthipuram. News Paper House, Lansdowne Building. Indian Mercantile Corporation, Toypalace, Ram Villas.
- NAGPUR.**—Supdt., Govt. Press & Book Depot. Western Book Depot, Residency Road. The Asst. Secretary, Mineral Industry Association, Mineral House. The Director, India Bureau of Mines, Govt. of India, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Nagpur.
- NAINITAL.**—Consal Book Depot, Bara Bazar
- NADIAD.**—R.S.Desai, Station Road. The Asstt. Director, Industrial Extension Centre, Nadiad (Gujrat).
- NAZIRABAD.**—Sanjoy Book Agency.
- NEPAL.**—S/S Education Enterprise Private Ltd., Kathmandu (Nepal).
- NEW DELHI.**—Amrit Book Co., Connaught Circus. Bhawani & Sons, 8F, Connaught Place. Central News Agency, 23/90, Connaught Circus. Empire Book Depot, 278, Alighanj. English Book Stores, 7-L, Connaught Circus, P.O.B.328. Faquire Chand & Sons, 15-A, Khan Market, New Delhi-1. Jain Book Agency, C-9, Prem House, Connaught Place. Oxford Book & Stationery Co., Scindia House. Ram Krishna & Sons (of Lahore), 16/B, Connaught Place. Sikh Publishing House, 7-C, Connaught Place. Suneja Book Centre, 24/90, Connaught Circus. United Book Agency, 31, Municipal Market, Con. Circus. Jayama Book Depot, Chhaparwala Kuan, Karol Bagh. Navyug Traders, Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, Dev Nagar. Saraswati Book Depot, 15, Lady Hardinge Road. The Secretary, Indian Met. Society, Lodi Road. New Book Depot, P.B.96, Connaught Place. Mehra Brothers, 50-G, Kalkaji, New Delhi-19. Luxmi Book Stores, 42, Janpath Street. Hindi Book House, 82, Janpath. Peoples Publishing House (P) Ltd, Rani Jhansi Road. R. K. Publishers, 23, Beadon Pura, Karol Bagh. Sharma Bros., 17, New Market, Moti Nagar. Aapki Dukan, 5/5777, Dev Nagar, H.Chandson, P.B.No.3034. The Secretary, Federation of Association of Small Industry of India, 23-B 2, Rohat Road. Standard Booksellers & Stationers, Palam Enclave. Lakshmi Book Depot, 57, Regarpura. Sant Ram. Booksellers, 16, New Municipal Market, Lodhi Colony. Registrar of Companies, Sunlight Insurance Building, Ajmeri Gate Extension, New Delhi
- Publication Division, Sales Depot, North Block, New Delhi. The Development Commission, Small Scale Industries, New Delhi. M. Gulab Singh & Sons Private Ltd., Mathura Road, New Delhi.
- NEW YORK.**—Shri Ishwar Subramanya, 452 Riverside Drive, Apt. 6, New York, 27 N. Y
- PAKISTAN.**—Book Centre, Lakshmi Mansion 49, The Mall, Lahore, Pakistan.
- PATIALA.**—Supdt., Bhupendra State Press, Jain & Co., 17, Shah Nashin Bazar.
- PATNA.**—Supdt., Govt. Printing (Bihar) J. N. P. Agarwal & Co., Padri Ki Haveli, "Raghu Nath Bhawan". Luxmi Trading Co., Padri Ki Haveli. Moti Lal Banarsi Dass, Bankipore. Bengal Law House, Chowhatta. Registrar of Companies, Bihar Jammal Road, Patna.
- PITHORGARH.**—Maniram Punetha & Sons.
- POONA.**—Deccan Book Stall, Deccan Gymkhana. Imperial Book Depot, 266, M.G. Road. International Book Service, Deccan Gymkhana. Raka Book Agency, Opp. Natu's Chawl, Near Appa-Balwant Chawk, Poona-2. Utility Book Depot, 1339, Shivaji Nagar. The Head Clerk, Photozincographic Press, 5, Finance Road, Poona.
- PONDICHERY.**—Honesty Book House, 9, Rue Duplex. The Registrar of Companies, Pondicherry.
- PUDUKKOTTAI.**—Shri P.N. Swaminathan Sivam & Co., East Main Road.
- RAJKOT.**—Mohan Lal Dossabhai Shah, Booksellers & Sub-Agent, Govt. Printing & Stationery, R. ajkot.
- RANCHI.**—Crown Book Depot, Upper Bazar, Pustak Mahal, Upper Bazar. The O.I./C., Extension Centre, Industrial Estate, Kokar, Ranchi.
- ROURKELA.**—The Rourkela Review.
- REWA.**—Superintendent, Govt. State Emporium, V.P.
- SAHARANPUR.**—Chandra Bharata Pustak Bhandar, Court, Road.
- SECUNDERABAD.**—Hindstan Diary Publishers, Market Street.
- SILCHAR.**—Shri Nitto Sen, Nazirappatti.
- SINAR.**—Shri N.N. Jakhadi, Agents "Times of India, Sinar (Nasik).
- SHILLONG.**—The Officer-in-Charge, Assam Govt. B. D. Chapla Bookstall, P. B. No. 1. Registrar of Companies, Assam, Manipur & Tripura, Shillong.
- SONEPAT.**—United Book Agency.
- SIMLA.**—Superintendent, Himachal Pradesh Govt. Minerva Book Shop, The Mall.
- SRINAGAR.**—The Kashmir Book Shop, Residency Road.
- SURAT.**—Shri Gajanan Pustakalaya, Tower Road. The Director, S.I.S.I. Industrial Extension Centre, Udhna Surat.
- SWEDEN.**—S/S. Aktiebolaget, C. E. Fritzlar Kungl Haybakhandel, Fredsgatan-2, Box-1656, Stockholm (Sweden).
- TUTICORIN.**—Shri K. Triagarajan, 10-C, French Chapal Road.
- TRICHINOPOLY.**—Kalpana Publishers. S. Krichnaswami & Co., 35, Subhas Chandra Bose Road, Palamiappa Eros.
- TRIVANDRUM.**—International Book Depot, Main Road. Reddiar Press & Book Depot, P. B. No. 4.
- UDAIPUR.**—Jagdish & Co., Inside Surajpole. Book Centre, Maharana Bhopal College Consumar Co-Op. Society Ltd.
- UJJAIN.**—Manak Chand Book Depot, Sati Gate.
- VARANASI.**—Students Friends & Co., Lanka Chowkhambe Sanskrit Series, Gopal Mandir Road, P.B.8. Globe Book Centre. Kohinoor Stores, University Road, Lanka. B.H.V. Book Depot.
- VJAYAWADA.**—The Book & Review Centre, Eluru Road, Governpet.
- VISAKHAPATNAM.**—Gupta Brothers, Vizia Building. Book Centre, 11/97, Main Road. The Secretary, Andhra University General Co-Op Stores.
- VELLORE.**—A.Venkatasubhan, Law Book Sellers.
- WARDHA.**—Swarajwa Bhandar, Bhot Market.